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'Song Of The Desert'

Artist—Mukul Dey

THE CHALLENGE: ONE WORLD OR NONE

(See Page 3)

SHORT STORY

The Funeral

By NIRMAL JACOB

I dreamt I attended my own funeral.....

It was about dusk. The street lamps were still unlit. No stars twinkled in the grey skies and a little patch of brightness alone indicated where the moon lay hiding A thin drizzle fell on the earth scattered widely about by the erratic wind that blew in cold moaning gusts.

The crowd was small and the mourners were few. They sang a melancholy song about the misery of life on earth and of the happiness that awaited the blessed dead in a Heaven above. A diminutive priest spoke a few words in a sonorous voice about the 'happy one' who now and then left the earthly home for a happier one elsewhere. But his words didn't seem to convince himself and he didn't in the least look eager to exchange his earthly home for any other one however happy itwould be

He had a few kind words to say about me. He said mine was a premature death; that if I had lived a few years longer the world would have been immensely benefited. He again repeated that I was particularly favoured of God since He in His great mercy did not allow me to be a victim of a few more years of the wicked influences of the world, but provided for me a covetable job among His hordes of Heaven.

Then the funeral service began. By the light of a solitary torch the priest read out sentences from a small leather-bound book and now and then the people mumbled responses.

I saw my father standing close to the coffin. He looked calm and he repeated the responses bravely. But some times his voice faltered and he paused and stealthily wiped his eyes. My mother stood nearby holding his hand. I could see her vain struggle to suppress the sobs that kept on coming. My sisters were there—Susan, Maggie and Leela. They stood huddled in a corner holding to each other tightly. There were unshed tears in their eyes. My brother Susil was there standing at the ropes ready to lower the coffin into the grave.....

There were some of my friends. But they were very few. Many were conspicuous by their absence. Then there were a few neighbours, and two or three elderly parishioners...

But where was Prema? How would she be bearing this? I was very much concerned about her...

I searched for her in the little crowd I couldn't find her. But she must be there; nothing would keep her away from my side!

Perhaps.....

She might be too grief-stricken...Or when the coffin was removed from the house, she might ha vefainted. I hoped her grief would have no untowards effects on her. She wouldn't even hesitate to take her own life!

Or, probably she didn't know of my death. They would have kept the news from her deliberately, not wishing to grieve her.

I rushed up to her house.....

She was dressed in her best and was awaiting the guests to the party she had thrown on her birthday....

Poor girl, then she was still ignorant of it! Should I suddenly intrude upon her happiness and annoyance the terrible news? It would kill her.

But she should know it some day This news couldn't be kept a secret from her for long.

"Prema!" I called to her softly. she turned and saw me. 'Chandra' she said running towards me, "Is it you?"

"I am very sorry, Prema," I began hesitatingly, "but you see, Man has to face both happiness and sorrow in this world....."

"Chandra" she replied calmly, "pobably you are offering me condolences on your demise....."

"You already know it then?" I asked full of admiration for the dear brave girl.

"Of course. I am sorry Chandra, I didn't think you would die so soon..... Your parents must be finding it very difficult to bear the breavement. And your sisters and brother....."

"Yes, yes, they are...." I gulped. "But aren't you also, Prema? When I missed you at the grave, I thought you were....."

"Oh, I am really sorry that you died", She said benevolently, "you were a nice chap... and you were so young...."

"But, Prema", I said, incredulously, "Is it you? Is it really you?

"Do you doubt it?" She replied laughing.

"Prema", I spoke earnestly.... "Didn't we grow up together?... As children didn't we always play together and take the same side when quarrelling among other children? And don't you remember the first day I told you I loved you? And weren't you angry with me when I said my love was greater than yours? One day you said you couldn't live another hour if I were gone.... So many ties have bound us together. And after all these long years of friendship and love, and mutual assurances and promises....."

A merry peal of laughter emanated from her throat.

"Oh, Chandra", She said still laughing, "You didn't really believe all that sentimental nonsense, did you? You were a nice fellow all right. But does it mean that I should pine away my youth and sacrifice my love and beauty and charm when you have become the dust of the grave? I might meet another young man, probably, a better young man.."

"I understand...." I said stifling a sob.

"Oh, don't be jealous, Chandra, She replied cajolingly. "You shouldn't grudge a little happiness to a girl if she craves for it.."

I stepped out of the house into the night and walked towards the cemetery.

A loud burst of laughter came from behind me but there was no longer the sweet musical ring in it, that was so familiar to me. It sounded hideous, harsh, and boisterous as if Satan himself laughed from the gates of hell.

I walked in the darkness feeling *my way with dinculty. The street lamps still remained unlit. The night had deepened and the moon had disappeared altogether from the heavens. The wind began on eariewail and soon, when the drizzle changed to real pattering rain, it howled furiously among the tree-tops.....*

I hastened my foot-steps. I wished to be at the grave before the crowd dispersed. I wanted to thank them all for having come. When the one, who, by virtue of her claims on my heart should have been the most affected by my death, but thought the event not worth bothering about, these people who came, except my near and dear ones ought to be thanked.

When I entered the cemetery it was deserted. The funeral was over and every body had returned home. The moon peeped out and sent her pale rays against the tomb stones, which reflecting the light showed up as phantom ghosts all around me.....

I thought I would stand over my grave and mutter a small prayer for the peace of my soul.....

Over the little mound of freshly dug earth that marked my grave lay a small wreath. It was woven of pink roses and pretty lace-like ferns. In the centre of the wreath was fixed a cluster of white roses surrounding a large black tulip. There was no card no initials, nothing to indicate the donor....

I thought I heard footsteps, and looking around, I saw a girl in white disappearing at the gate.

I ran after her. But she walked faster...

"Who are you?" I shouted. "Won't you please stop!"

But she wouldn't even look back and soon she was lost from my view.

"Thank you for the wreath!", my words came out in a wail of despair.

An owl screached a reply....

* * *

"Why do you shout so?" my mother asked me as I opened my eyes with a start and started into her face and into the broad daylight. "Have you been dreaming, Son?"

I held her hand with my trembling one...

"Yes, mother," I said almost to myself. "I think I was dreaming.. I hope it is only a dream!..."

That day's post brought me a fairly thick envelope. Yes, Prema loved me, but not enough to be my wife. She was going to marry an I.C.S. Officer. She hoped I would understand.. ...

Reading the lines through misty eyes, I wondered who placed the wreath over my grave.

WHEN THE BODY LIES STEEPED IN SLUMBER, THE SPIRIT HOVERS IN THE TWILIGHT BETWIXT THE LIGHT OF LIFE AND THE DARK OF DEATH. HE ATTENDED HIS OWN FUNERAL. ALL OF THEM WERE THERE, FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER AND SISTERS THREE ..... BUT NOT PREMA ..... SHE ALONE WAS NOT THERE.

WAS IT A DREAM OR WAS IT REALITY?

NIGHT SPORTS IN MANILA

I put four pesos on "No hat" and won. "No hat", the pride of Santa Mesa and wearing iridiscent green trunks and weighing two and one-quarter pounds, flattened his favoured opponent "Hat" in a five-minute scrap that left rooster feathers all over the arena, writes a United Press of America sports writer.

Yes, this was a cock-fight. I was the guest of Julio, the United Press jeep driver, a short, chubby Filipino with an irresponsible love of cock-fighting.

Manila's sporting element throngs to the chicken championships every Sunday and holiday. The war's devastation cannot stop that phase of their life although horse-racing and other pastimes are out of the question for a long time.

This event was held in a huge, barnlike structure covering half the area of a football field. The arena was roofed with galvanized sheet iron, designed to keep the heat. The "ring" was a raised wooden platform with a dirt floor and an iron-bar fence.

The spectators jammed around the ring. About 100-high-priced ring-side seats were available on a section of the fighting platform. Scattered around the rest of the area were hundreds ofpr ud owners and hand lers, squatting by their roosters which were tethered to spikes driven into the hard-packed dirt floor.

Under Julio's tutelage I quietly became a cock-fighting expert. A would-be contender carries his rooster about, looking for a likely opponent. They are not allowed to handle each other's birds lest some opposing handler injure the rooster by pinching a strategic bone.

The contenders must have equal amounts of money to get the birds into the ring. The purse usually starts at 100 pesos and may go higher. Then the roosters are brought to the ring and paraded before the crowd, touching off a bedlam of betting.

In each contest, one bird is called "hat" and the other "no Hat" because one's handler appears in a sombrero and the other foes bare-headed.

In the atmosphere of pandemonium it was a wonder anyone knew which bird he was betting on, or how he collected his winnings or paid losses.

The fighting cock has one spur taped to its left leg. Nearly four inches long and honed to razor sharpness, it is a lethal weapon. Rarely does a losing rooster live through the fight unless he runs away. In any event he is judged worthless for further fighting.

In that case the owners "take 'em home and have 'em for chow,' Julio explained. The fight itself usually is a brief affair of not more than five minutes.

The birds are brought into the ring in an infuriated state brought on by having them peck each other's necks while still in the hands of the handlers. When the fight begins both birds sometimes will stand motionless seemingly completely indifferent to each other. Then suddenly both will spring with their spurs flashing, neck feathers muffled and wings outspread.

They jump, dodge, box and weave like a prizefighter. When a spur pierces a breast or cripples a wing the rooster is finished. I saw one's foot severed from the leg but he fought gamely on his stump until killed.

The cocks, some of which sell for as much as £150 (American currency) never last more than 10 fights.—UPA.

Reference

A firm of shady brokers was prosecuted for swindling. In acquitting them, the judge said, severely: "There is insufficient evidence to convict you, but if anyone wishes to know my opinion of you I hope that they will refer to me."

Afterwards the firm's advertisements appeared in every available medium with the following well displayed: "Reference as to probity by special permission, Mr. Justice Blank, Judge of the High Court."

* * *

True

"Why were you discharged from your last place?"

"For good behaviour," said the applicant

"What?" roared the employer. 'What on earth do you mean by that?"

"They took three months off my sentence."

Counter

The mistress was instructing the new parlourmaid in her new duties.

"Remember," she said, "I expect you to be very reticent about what you hear when you are waiting at table."

"Certainly, ma'am," replied the girl. Then she added hopefully: "May I ask will there be much to be reticent about?"

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The Challenge: One World Or None

By Raymond B. Fosdick

GIBBON remarks that the greatest theological controversies which racked the Roman Empire and affected the peace of millions turned on the question whether a certain word should be spelled with one diphthong or another. Today we have suddenly been projected into a situation where no controversies that affect peace can be tolerated, whether they relate to diphthongs or anything else. Somehow or other we have got to come to terms with our atomic bombs. And those terms must be reached quickly. Time does not wait.

The supreme question which confronts us therefore—the question to which all other problems are merely incidental—is whether our new technology can be brought under control. Is man to be the master of the energies he has created or is he to be their victim?

We knew, of course, that the techniques of war were reaching a peak of destructiveness which modern civilization could not long survive. We knew that another war might easily bring our institutions and the painfully accumulated apparatus of human existence to the verge of cataclysmic ruin. But we were not prepared for the possibility of complete annihilation—the ending of our civilization with a shattering abruptness—which the two bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasakl now portend.

Nor were we prepared for the picture which Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Forces, gave us the other day of the imminence of pilotless missiles directed unerringly from any spot on the world's surface to any other spot, carrying improved atomic explosives "destructive beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination"

TRAMP OF DOOM

It is to this end that research is being feverishly rushed in laboratories in the United States and doubtless abroad. "None of these weapons," said General Arnold, 'is visionary or merely possible. They are probable almost to the point of inevitability. If we have another war, if another aggressor arises to strike the peace-loving nations, it will be with things like these that he strikes."

This is the point in human destiny to which all the glories and tolls of the past, have at last led us. These are the gifts which science has suddenly dumped in our laps—dumped in the laps of a race that is utterly unprepared, in terms of ethics, law philosophy, economics, politics and government, to meet the problems which they present. There is little wonder that to many ears comes the sound of the tramps of doom.

But this is not a time for defeatism. Around the world men of all races and faiths will rise to the challenge. In the midst of our deliberate preparations for self-obliteration, we say to ourselves with passionate emphasis that it need not and shall not occur. Like a man torn in an impulse to commit suicide, we struggle with ourselves, hope and aspiration fighting with maniacal impulse—Jekyll wrestling with Hyde. Although in 5,000 years of recorded human history we have never succeeded in stopping war, we promise ourselves we shall stop it now—in this generation. In spite of the fact that weapons once invented—cavalry and gunpowder down to TNT and flame-throwers—have always been employed in subsequent struggles, we highly resolve that atomic bombs shall not be used again.

THE NEW FAITH

THERE is something inspiring about this determination. Confronted by the promise of death to our civilization, we insist upon life. In the face of a crises more ominous than anything the race has ever met, we reaffirm our ability to master it. We have few analogies from the past to encourage us, and in a real sense the cards are stacked against us. But we will not give up hope.

We believe we can abolish war because without that belief we shall succumb to a senseless horror and blow ourselves and our civilization into drifting dust. And surely, if intelligence cancontrive a fate as disastrous and complete as these new weapons now promise, that same intelligence, backed by the spiritual forces of mankind, can bring our technology under control and make it the servant and not the master of the people.

That is the faith upon which we stake our expectations of a decent future. But with what works is that faith to be backed up? What are the steps that will lead us out of this jungle of untamed powers?

In trying to answer this question we are on uncertain ground. Our social thinking is so far behind our mechanical inventions that anything we do is bound to seem like extemporization. Our first defense must inevitably be the United Nations Organization. It is far from prefect but it is at least a beginning. Had we known at San Francisco that atomic bombs were only a few weeks away, it is possible that the institution would have been greatly strengthened. It must be strengthened now—strengthened and implemented with imagination and daring.

The twentieth century is the bloodiest century in history, but we can still retrieve it. The latter half of the century could produce a flowering of human spirit, with science and medicine yoked to the needs of man such as the world has never seen before.

Else there is the awesome alternative . . .

SET PURPOSE

ON Aug. 6, 1945, a mighty revolution occurred in human society; and we must be no less revolutionary if we are to cope with it—revolutionary in our thinking and in our capacity for political and social adaptation.

One determined purpose must govern the development of the United Nations Organization in all stages of its evolution: never to water it down, never to weaken its authority, always to build it up, always to add to its prestige and moral power until it speaks, for the conscience of mankind with irresistible force.

But the United Nations Organization is not an automatic device. It is merely a tool, and even the most prefect piece of machinery is valueless unless there is a will to make it succeed. Lord Robert Cecil was, after Woodrow Wilson perhaps the most influential man at Versailles in creating the League of Nations. When the Covenant was finally completed, Lord Robert's brother Hugh asked him: "Will your League work?" And Robert replied: "Think again, Hugh. Does a spade work?"

WHAT we have in the United Nations Organization is merely a spade, an implement to be used or disused at the dictate of human will.

ONE WORLD ONE NATION

We need the spade, but the spade is not enough. The machinery of the United Nations Organization is absolutely essential: without it there could be no concentration of aim and effort. But the organization must be built on a realization of the common interests which bind men together everywhere and of the common dangers which confront us as members of the same human race. There is a real sense in which the things that divide the peoples of the world are trivial as compared with the things that unite them. In medicine, for example, there are no boundry lines. The sulfa drugs were internationalized almost immediately; they cured soldiers on both sides of the battle lines. Now that the war is over penicillin will soon bring its beneficent healing to all races.

IT is this sence of the propinquity and interrelation of human interests that holds the world together, and the task that confronts us is to develop new areas and techniques of cooperative action, rallying points of unity, centers around which men of differing cultures and faiths can combine. We must be alert to discover those fields of need or goals of effort in which by pooling its brains and resources the human race can add to its own well-being. The preamble of the San Francisco Charter shows clear recognition of the fact that only as we begin to build, brick by brick, in these areas of common interest, where coope: ration is possible and the results are of benefit to all, can we erect the ultimate structure of a united society.

BUT in the last analysis our hopes for peace and an ordered world rest upon individuals, men and women in all nations. They are the final source of power and direction, and the spiritual forces, to save the world will radiate from them or not at all. In them the faith must be rooted that they are the masters of their own fate and if they so will it—and only as they will it—war as a method of settling human difficulties can be controlled.

NEW ORDER: NEW HOPE.

They must believe it against all failure, against all discouragements, against all betrayals. They must realize that peace is not merely the absence of war. It is not a static thing; it is dynamic. It is something that has to be fought for all the time—now and in the future—something that will require continued sacrifice and high courage and fanatical patience.

We face not merely one decision. Through the years ahead we shall be facing these decisions over and over again—decisions which will determine whether a world once organized for peace can be kept organized for peace. The peace is something we shall ever be winning or losing—today, tomorrow, next year, a decade from now. This is not a battle where final victory, can ever be achieved. It is a battle without end. Mankind is fated to live precariously under the constantly menacing threat of annihilation. We are in a race with our own technologies—with our own mounting capacity to destroy—and only through invincible determination can we keep ahead.

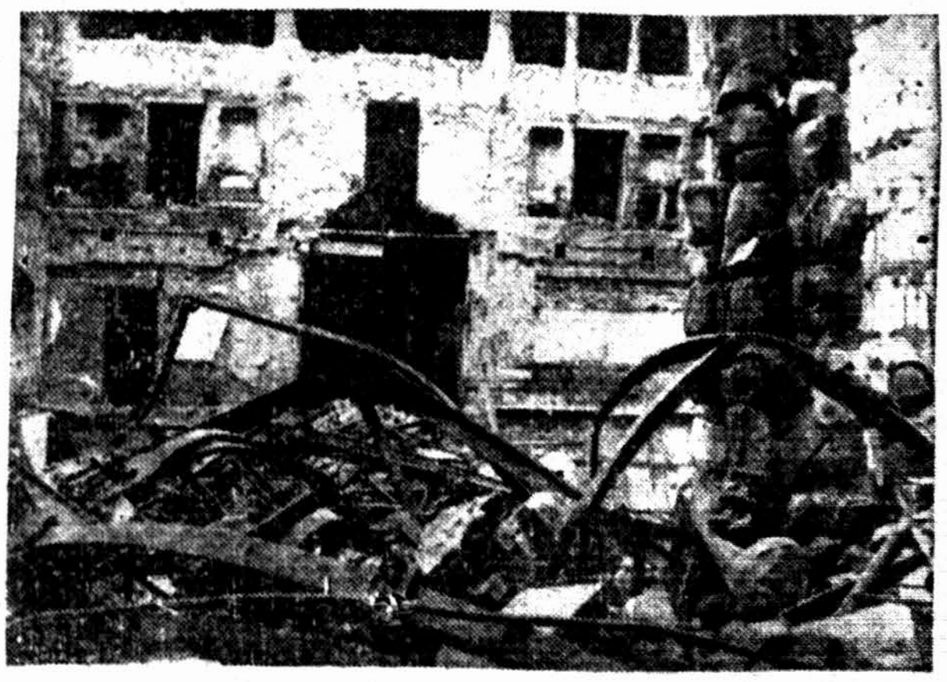
ONE hundred and fifty years ago Thomas Paine wrote these words which should still inspire men today "We have it within our power to begin the world over again." These words are startingly true in 1945. The human race is not a spineless, brainless species to be pushed around and finally exterminated by forces which it has itself created. In spite of the atomic bomb we are still the captains of our own destiny, and we can make that destiny anything we desire.

BLOODIEST CENTURY

The twentieth century is the bloodiest century in history, but we can yet retrieve it. The last half of the century could produce a world-wide flowering of the human spirit such as we have not known since the Renaissance—or more, accurately, since the twelfth century—a flowering that would be fertilized by the blood and sorrow of these last calamitous decades. We know that science and medicine are on the threshold of great events. It can be a time, too, of great literature, of creative art and drama. With intelligence and conscience to guide us we can also make gigantic strides in social control, bringing our destructive weapons within the orbit of a world authority, and harnessing their powers to enhance the happiness of men and increase the dignity and worth of the human person.

THIS is not an idle dream. Its realization is districtly possible, but only on the condition that we fight for it—fight for it with undiscouraged faith and grim tenacity. If men everywhere realize the unprecedented peril in which they now stand, if they can develop the wisdom to use their technology only for constructive ends, if they will act on the principle that racial intolerance of every kind threatens the safety of the future, if they will move out into a new world society with decisiveness and daring, then the twentieth century can be redeemed and, as Thomas Paine said, we can begin the world over again.

Hungry Stones!



This rubble is all that is left of the bombed House of Commons.

SOME INDIAN POETS OF TODAY

By "Phoenix"

"Phoenix", who is himself a distinguished poet, discusses in this article the work of S. R. Dongerkery, H. D. Sethna, Lalita Devi, Adi K. Sett and Subho Tagore. All of them have made their mark as poets, though their names are not so well-known. Each of them has a distinct characteristic and the sum-total of their contribution to what is known as Indo-Anglian poetry is considerable.

It is sometimes very interesting to see which way the poetical wind blows in the domain of Indo-English literature.

In a sense, the older poets were more fortunate in that those who wrote in English were just a handful of people, so that they had few serious competitors for fame; again, since the mere ability to express one's self in a foreign language was at a premium, the world of critics, especially in the West, was mildly censorious and even kind to a fault. The result was that these 'giants', Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Toru Dutt, and to a lesser extent, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, continued to reign in undimmed glory and unquestioned power and pomp for quite a long time, almost for the goodly part of a quarter of a century

With the comparatively greater spread of English education with the passage of time, there arose a far bigger number of young writers who felt the urge to express themselves in English. University and school education too grew apace and went on multiplying the army of Englishknowing people, so that that itself created a new class of reading public for works written directly in English. Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar has traced this part of the story of Indo-English literature in his admirable little brochure entitled "INDO-ANGLIAN LITERATURE", published by the Indian P.E.N., Bombay

The Younger Set

The last decade and the present one have seen a number of writers in the various departments of literature grow to maturity and been responsible for the appearance of many younger ones. We shall confine ourselves for the purposes of this brief sketch to only four or five of the lesser-known poets, viz.,. S R. Dongerkery, H. D. Sethna, Lalita Devi, Adi K. Sett and Subho Tagore We are aware of many other names which deserve inclusion in any account of contemporary Indo-English poetry

Mr. Dongerkery is a brilliant scholar and as such we instantly become aware of his austere classicism and traditional outlook on all subjects which have now become part of the English poetic tradition; it is therefore probable that many modern readers will feel disappointed if they look in his work for the throb of typically twentieth century symbolism. Take this example to illustrate what we mean by his traditionalism:

"Unto the moon the stars in silence whisper
Their age-old secrets buried in Time's womb,
The night grows darker and the cold wind crisper,
And shadows flit across the lonely tomb"

(From "NIGHT").

He perceives history as a living thing out of which life has gone away and his interpretation of the spirit of the past and his ability to recreate the dead are in clear evidence in the following lines from "THE COUNTRY'S PRIDE":

"What wealth profuse the emperor must have spent
On rearing thee, his lovely marble dream,
With rounded dome and turrets high that gleam
At night, their whiteness with the moonlight blent!"

Here is an instance where a happy thought has not been moulded into felicitous expression; too much attention to form seems to have spoiled and ruined the rich content.

Philosopher And Poet

Mr. Sethna is undoubtedly a philosopher and a poet blended into one and he possesses a keen and penetrating insight into the complex phenomena of modern experience and of our essentially scientific civilization. But he is not blind to the beauties of nature which have delighted poets for countless generations. Writing of the moth he captures an uncommonly attractive picture which would do credit to any Western poet or painter:

"A moth struggled against the window pane.
Without, the morn rejoiced in the cool rain.
The small moth shone like a flash of bloom
Over fields."

As a true poet he takes in every experience within his environment as part of the real world in which we live, move and have our being and he does not rule out any particular side of life as 'unpoetic' or 'ugly'; the rose is always found with thorns, bread is often to be had in juxtaposition with stones. It is his acceptance of this primary fact which makes him a real poet when judged by the modern standards of criticism. "A NIGHT AIR-RAID" opens with these remarkable lines:

"The heart is hushed. Its tremulous wings
Lie closed, indrawn.
Vast steel eagles pierce the air
Their unearthly orison

To death fills the high cloud peaks
And soars to the moon.
Their flaming tongues, myriad, loud,
Jar the heavenly tune."

He is sensitive to beauty in human form and has retained intact his elemental sense of wonder and ecstasy. The poet has been eternally branded as a fiery lover and dreamer of impossible things. Mr. Sethna's eye spots out a flower in the dark earth:

"In the dark earth a flower
In the grey heaven a star,
In the dewful bower
Of her hair

A light; in her eyes
A pale lone flame
Of a sudden quick surprise
Of desire without name."

Artist Of Promise

Lalita Devi is a delicate artist of promise and the few poems which we have seen so far warrant some work of real merit from her pen in future. Her poems are a compromise between the traditional and the avowedly modern schools and one is always made aware in reading them of higher values in life so that one's faith that life is a good thing worth preserving and fighting for is revived. That is a great quality at all times and specially so at the present moment when this War has laid low many of our cherished beliefs and old convictions. One of her recent poems has been much remarked upon by competent critics; we quote only its first stanza:

"When night draws near
And the sun goes chasing the red gold clouds
Beyond the bare, responsive skies,
My puissant desire, imprisoned musk-like, unbought, unrelieved,
Leaps with proud rebellion
A spark from a memoried log-fire
And wakes up my lone lost hours of rest
From daylong ceaseless toil
To companion the gurgling glancing waters
Of dark, distant Krishna."

In a recent poem, "THE SOLACE she gives trite and quickened expression to the poignant ecstasy of a maiden's gushing early love:

"O calm the bitter anguish of mine desperate panting lips
With the eternal and delicate touch of thy mystic kiss
O anoint my breast with holy dust on thy finger-tips
With thy foot-enchanted dust, O my bliss

This new star on our firmament will be watched with absorbing interest by all lovers of poetry in this country.

Not In Ivory Tower

Another poet who made his appearance as a writer of verse as long ago as 1927 but who has curiously enough remained comparatively unknown to the majority of Indian readers is Mr. Adi K. Sett, His occasional appearance in some of our periodicals has shown us that he is quite capable of giving us good poetry and it is welcome news indeed that he has at last been persuaded to collect his poems in a volume. Writing sometime ago about his poetry, Dr. K.R.S. Iyengar observed that his work deserved greater attention from our critics and that he had definitely that vision and the emotional exuberance of a song-bird

He is not quite an ivory tower poet like Mr. Dongerkery but he always succeeds in maintaining his position of vantage from where he surveys the multi-coloured pageant of this world. He has reacted vigorously to the colossal physical, spiritual and material loss entailed by this World War and his conception of the fighting soldier is predominantly romantic, even grand and heroic

"You fought and fought
In arid deserts, in snowy blasts, in depthless jungles,
In unknown posts, at unknown moments, in unknown ways.
But you fought a relentless enemy, and, fighting,
Lost a life dear to your kith, to your kin.
And when your body broke in an unknown land, you fell,
Face uplifted to the sky,
Lips wreathed in a wistful smile."

Again and again he feels the pity and the utter futility of all the carnage wrought by war and thus he registers his sense of remorse and sorrow in these few lines taken from his "ELEVENTH NOVEMBER":

"They shall not rise again
And see the deep, deathless beauty of life and earth ..

Before them a generation strove and died
For the same cause. To-day we kneel and pray
In their memory for thay shall never be with us again
Nor see the burning flowers in the fields
The tinted skies at morn,
Nor the carmine of the sun as it dips in the horizon
At evensong"

The lines that follow show that he has grasped the spiritual significance of the sacrifices offered by millions of soldiers all the world over and he continuously strives for the evolution of a better, saner and happier world.

Successor Of Tagore

Subho Tagore, whose new book of poems entitled "MAY DAY & OTHER POEMS" has just been published in Calcutta, was swept to fame on the crest of a wave of admiration for everything made in Bengal some eight years ago when he had two of his volumes of poems issued. Critics of "The Times of India" of Bombay raved mad over the event and unceremoniously hailed him as a worthy successor to the great Rabindranath Tagore. After that Subho was extremely silent and one forgot him for a while. But the present book shows that his poetic vein has not entirely dried up as was feared to be the case. That he has been unduly influenced by a desire to be modernistic like some contemporary English poets may be evident from this stanza from "EAST END":

"I drink my coffee
At a nearby table.
And the girl
Perched on a high stool at the bar
Orders some sandwiches."

When h erefers to the bombing of Calcutta by the Japs one wonders whether he writes from a love of the melodramatic or from mere'poet ic insight':

"Alas I am not there! Who will place the oxygen mask on Calcutta's dying face?
Hey!
Haven't you noticed that I am not there at Calcutta's bedide?
Blackout—and the ... rumbling of the trams .....
Why should I stay by this dying invalid?
Dying.
Good! Let it die, let it die, let it die utterly."

The average reader should be pardoned if he did not understand the point of these two extracts and similar others from the volume. It is this element of deliberate obscurity and vain and unwanted show of 'civilized' callousness combined with bourgeois aloofness from the common madding crowd that is the bane of much of Mr. Tagore's poetry. He has certainly the vision of a poet and the advantage of a rich store of experience gathered in a land suffused with the genius of the immortal Rabindranath Tagore and it is our fervent hope that he will endeavour to be simple and straightforward rather than strive after exotic effects so that his work may match with that collected in "RUBBLE" and 'MAYUR PANKHI."

There is evidence of intense activity in this field of our literary endeavour and we have no doubt that in the fulness of time we shall have quite a galaxy of poets and poetesses who will do real credit to this land of legend, romance and adventure.

Artful

An artist spending a holiday in a small village, entered the store and asked if they kept camel-hair brushes.

"No, sir, we don't," the shopkeeper replied "You see," he added, apologetically, "we never have no call for them. Nobody in these parts seems to keep camels."

Discipline

A very small boy had declined prunes so vociferously as to raise the whole matter to one of discipline rather than a pardonable foible. His mother told him that God would probably be displeased at his disobedience.

Later in the evening there came a heavy thunderstorm, and mother grasped this opportunity of going upstairs to heal the breach. She found the tiny mutineer standing in front of the window in an attitude of disgust.

"Huh!" he said, defiantly, as a terrific peal of thunder shook the house, "all this fuss about four prunes."

From The Nation-State To The World-State

By Prof. C. E. M. Joad.

IN THIS SECOND (AND CONCLUDING) ARTICLE ON THE FUTURE OF THE WESTERN CIVILIZATION, PROF. C. E. M. JOAD PLEADS FOR THE EVENTUAL FORMATION OF A WORLD-STATE. THE PRESENT-DAY NATION-STATES WILL HAVE TO SURRENDER THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND ABSOLUTENESS TO THE BIGGER UNIT OF MANKIND. THIS ALONE WILL SAVE MODERN CIVILIZATION FROM COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.

War must be eliminated. We remind ourselves that a similar problem confronted our statesmen at the end of the last war, and that they ried to solve it by the establishment of the League. The League failed. Why did it fail? The short answer is that it left each of its constituent States in unimpaired possession of its own individual, sovereign power. They were arbiters of their own destinies, controllers of their own foreign policies, commanders of their own armies, judges and juries in their own causes, they owned allegiance to no common superior, they recognised no public law to which all must conform, they were subject to no international force to restrain the aggressor and enforce the law.

EUROPE MUST UNITE

If we are to avoid war, then these things which were lacking from the League, the common superior, the international law, and the international force to back it, are the indispensable safeguards with which we must be provided. So destructive, indeed, have we become, that we cannot allow any state to plunge Europe into war, whenever it conceives itself to see advantage to itself by so doing. And therefore? Therefore, the States of Europe must unite to form a common or federal government as the States of the U.S.A U.S.A. united with a similar purpose 150 years ago, a government backed by a federal army which is so strong that no constituent State could hope to challenge it.

In other words, civilization has reached a point in its development at which the supersession of some at least of the powers of the sovereign State and their transfer to a common superior is a necessary condition of its survival.

It may be said in the mood of discouragement to which many of us have succumbed, that this proposal is impracticable; that States will never concent to surrender their sovereign powers, or to live at peace with one another if they remain sovereign; that war, therefore, can never be eliminated because war is grounded in human nature and human nature is incorrigible. The attitude from which these objections spring is widespread today, and in those who have seen a second great war in their lifetime the discouragement which it expresses is natural. In the face of these doubts I have no certain assurance to offer, but I venture to suggest two considerations which will, I hope, have the effect of forbidding to extreme a pessimism. An optimist, it has been said, is one who sees the light which is not there, the pessimist puts it out. Whether the light which I see is there or not, I am certainly not going to permit it to be put out.

LESSON OF THE PLAGUE

First, then, as to the view that mankind will never succeed in eliminating war because war is grounded in human nature and human nature is incorrigible. In opposition to this view I would suggest that human beings, so far from being incorrigible, are at least reasonable in the sense that they possess the capacity to recognise what is right and to discover what is true, and, when they have recognised the true and the right sometimes, at least, they act upon it

The situation in the Middle Ages in regard to plague was not unlike the contemporary situation in regard to war. The communities of Europe were swept by repeated pestilences which decimated the population. And just as men beset the statesmen of today and ask them how to stop war, so they flocked to the doctors of the fourteenth century and asked them how to stop the plague

And just as the statesmen of today do not know how to cure the world of war, so the doctors of the Middle Ages did not know how to cure the world of plague. And because no doctor knew of any cure each professed to know of a different cure. Perhaps the most popular of all the accredited methods of meeting the situation was the method of prayer. People crowded into the churches and prayed God to avert the pestilence, thereby providing the best possible conditions for the spread of contagion.

But though they could not tell the people what steps to take to cure the plague, they could tell them what steps to take, if they wished to avert it. "The position", they said in effect, "is perfectly simple. If you wish to prevent plague, keep sewage out of your water." And in due course, when they suffered badly enough and long enough, suffered for several hundred years to the tune of several million lives, human beings saw the doctors' point, devised a system of sanitation, and ceased to suffer from plague. And the inference? That human beings really are reasonable. If they are suffering from some palpable evil, and if they can be shown how the evil may be prevented, then, when the evil has continued long enough, and they have suffered badly enough they can be induced to take the steps that are necessary to end it.

EVOLUTION OF STATES

Now for my other consideration. War, it is sometimes said, is inevitable, not because human nature is incorrigible, but because States are. So long as you have sovereign independent States, peace will be at best intermittent and precarious, since States, being by nature predatory will be for ever looking out for opportunities of taking advantage of their neighbours, and when such an opportunity arises, will snatch their advantage even at the risk of war. Perhaps, so; the recent behaviour of States certainly lends countenance to this view. But why should it automatically be assumed that the State is the final form of human association? That it will never be superseded? Why should it not be superseded as the tribe, the canton, the province and the department have been superseded before it, so soon as the circumstances which have produced it have ceased to obtain?

Look for a moment at the course of evolution. This, as Dr. Langdon Brown pointed out at a recent meeting of the British Association, consists in increasing not the size of the cell or of the individual, but of the unit of organization. Evolution in fact, is a process by which ever more numerous and diverse units are integrated into ever richer and more comprehensive wholes. The earliest forms of life are unicellular. An advance takes place when numbers of unicellular units come together to constitute an individual who is a colony of cells At a very early stage in the evolution of vertebrate mammals individual joins with individual to constitute the family. At an early stage in the evolution of human beings family integrates with family to form a larger whole, the tribe; later tribe joins with tribe to constitute a whole yet larger, the Nation-State.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Desire for security appears to have been the form in which the drive of life has chiefly expressed itself to effect these later integrations. Security was the motive which lead to the alliance of king and people against the feudal nobility, as a result of which the Nation-State was established in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. It is something of an historical accident that the tendency to larger integration inspired by this motive has not already proceeded to its logical conclusion in the construction of a world State.

Rome nearly succeeded in paving the way for this further integration, and the beginnings of other attempts have subsequently been made. But always hitherto the factors which make for perpetuation at the existing level of the unit of integration actually reached have proved too strong for the drive of evolution in the direction of this further integration. For, whatever the unit which at any particular level of the evolutionary process happens to have been attained, whether family, tribe, or Nation-State, it becomes the focus of a number of influential human sentiments. Patriotism and enthusiasm are evoked on its behalf, self sacrifice in its service, pugnacity in its defence, jealousy for its honour

These sentiments combine to resist its absorption into a larger unit, and such absorption has been achieved in the past only at an appalling price in terms of suffering. Nevertheless, it cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted that a further stage of integration lies before mankind, and that State must eventually combine with State to constitute the final unit of integration, which is World-State. This step will have to be taken sooner or later by our civilization if it is to survive, and it involves the surrender of the claims to sovereignty and absoluteness by the Nation-State. The invention of the atomic bomb means, in effect, sooner and not later if our civilization is to escape destruction.

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150 Children's Theatres.... In War And In Peace

BY SIMON DREIDEN

The curtain rises on the stage of the Central Children's Theatre, Moscow, and against the background of characteristic beautiful Russian scenery appear two old bards. They enter into an impassioned dispute in which the audience of youngsters take a lively part. One bard threatens to frighten the children to death and the other upsets the machinations of the spiteful bard and creates an atmosphere of laughter and joy

This is the two hundredth performance of three Russian fairy tales skilfully dramatised by the popular children's writer Samuel Marshak, and staged by the theatre. It is a bright and delightful spectacle.

The performance of fairy tales is intended for the very young; and on the following day the theatre is filled by elder schoolchildren who are fascinated by the romantic play "City of masters", in which the action takes place in a medieval city. It is a play about the indomitable struggle of honest toilers against alien invaders. It breathes a spirit of lofty feelings, loyalty, valour and devotion to the motherland and love and friendship.

The Moscow Central Children's Theatre, one of the 150 Soviet play houses for young spectators, will shortly celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary It is now working on a number of new productions which will show all the diversity of its repertoir. Among these are Ostrovsky's classical comedy "Poverty is no crime" and a new play "Son of the regiment" by Valentin Katayev The latter depicts a boy who becam. an active participant in the greae Patriotic War, Adopted by the regiment he performs a series of exploits as a young scout and gunner He then enters the Suvorov Scchool which trains the exemplary Cadrs of Soviet officers

Another production "Happy Dreams" a quaint fairy tale by Sergei Mikhalkov, the welt known Russian writer In this play the heroes of Carlos Gozzi's Italian fairy tale "Love fort hree oranges' come into contact with the Sovie children which leads to a series of amusing adventures.

The forthcoming premiere of Nikolai Shapovalenko's "Two volunteers" will undoubtedly prove of considerable interest. The time of action is eighty years ago, the play being about two Russian seamen volunteers in President Lincoln's army, in the war of American North against Negro slavery in the South.

The Moscow Children's Theatre will shortly present the colourful stage version of Duma's famous novel "Three Musketeers" and also "Fortress on the frontier", a new play about the heroic adventures of the Soviet border troops in their struggle against the German invaders

The Leningrad Young Spectators' Theatre is likewise about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary This theatre continued to function in the first winter of the terrible siege of the city. The performances were often interrupted by air raids or artillery bombardment and postponed from day to day. Now, after an absence of two years' evacuation in the Urals, the theatre returned to its native city and resumed the work in its old building. As in the past, the repertory includes the classical Russian fairy tale "Hunchback Horse", with which the theatre made its debut twenty-five years ago, Gogol's "Inspector General', Moliere's "Tartuffe" and a new stage version of Alphonse Daudet's "Tartarin De Tarascon"

Leonid Rakhmanov, the well-known dramatist, has written for the Leningrad Theatre "Recluse of down", a play with Charles Darvin for its hero. The theatre is working with enthusiasm on the production of this drama about a brilliant English scientist, a man with a mighty and bright intellect and an ardent and noble heart.

Along with other children's theatres, those of Moscow and Leningrad are now participating in the All Union Review of Theatres for Young Spectators. This review has already taken

(Continued on Page 24)

D-R-E-A-M-S

By J. B. Brace

Many are the attempts made to account for that peculiar phenomenon of the sleep state known as dreams

Researches have revealed that dreams are due to the irregular circulation of the blood; that mental strain, which induces an excessive supply of blood to the brain, results in a congestion of the blood vessels and is one of the causes of dreams. That is why it is assumed that healthy people who are free from anxiety, and consequently possess a healthy blood circulation, seldom or never dream. Curiously enough, lunatics and idiots are also said to fall under this category. Yet why should it not be supposed that everybody without exception dreams, regardless of the condition of his health, though all may not be conscious of the fact that they had been dreaming. Sleep walkers never realize that they had been walking during sleep. Men have written verses, composed music and solved problems during sleep. They might never have known anything of what they actually did but for the fact that they had written these down during sleep.

THOUGHT WAVES

Unhealthy people, it has been observed, are victims of unhealthy dreams, which during illness are of a tantalizing nature, and no matter how best one tries to dispel them, they occur with disturbing regularity. It would be safe to assume that everybody is subject to dreams at some time or other in the same certain way that everybody does think Thought is the driving force in life. Without it we should have been as motionless and lifeless as the man whose senses have been paralysed by a concussion of the brain.

Everything imbued with life which is capable of moving is capable of thinking; and everything that thinks is capable of moving. Even the ant thinks, or else it would not make provision for a rainy day; and has not the bee a thought for the winter? Call it instinct or whatever you like, a thought under any definition is ultimately a thought. It may be graded in intelligence, but still it is a thought.

DO ANIMALS DREAM?

As to whether animals or insects dream, it might be as preposterous to assert that they do as it would be rash to assert that they don't.

With the discovery that birds and animals have a language, allowance might be made for the possibility that they too dream. Dogs sometimes bark in their sleep. Sometimes they are startled in their sleep for apparently no reason at all.

How come these dreams? The physical self, as experiments have shown, has a certain amount of consciousness of its own, and it is because of this that the brain in the sleep state is able to receive impressions despite the apparent paralysis of the will and the senses. Sometimes one thought is taken up by another in close conformity with what is known as the association of ideas. There is no shorter cut to wilder imagination than this association of ideas in the dream state which may not only be void of reason but absolutely in conflict with it. It is then that dreams become confusing and disconnected. Generally speaking, the will and the reason are both in abeyance during the sleep state, but the strength and activity of the mind are the same during dreams as in the waking state. Owing, however, to the suspense of judgement in the sleep state, there is such a hopeless confusion of ideas that the most ridiculous things fail to show themselves as gross absurdities to the dreamer.

THE THIRD EYE

The Rev. C. C. Colton cites the case of a man who dreamt that he saw the funeral of an intimate friend and, in the continuation of the same dream, he met his dead friend in the street, to whom he imparted the melancholy tidings, without realizing, at the moment, the monstrous absurdity of the communication. "The only plausible account of the phenomenon," he says, "seems to be this: that all dreams are a piece of vivid painting to the mind's eye," by which apparently he means something more than the eyes with which we ordinarily see.

It would be a matter of justifiable curiosity to know of what forms, shapes or figures are the dreams of those composed who are born blind. Perhaps, this "mind's eye" has something in common with that of which Dr. Walford Bodie speaks and which, according to him, is located in the head and is anatomically termed the Pineal gland—a gland by the way, whose real function has not yet been discovered. To this third eye the learned doctor conveniently attributes the faculty of clairvoyance—the ability to see and describe passing events miles away with marvellous accuracy and to foretell the future with certainty.

It is a strange hypothesis, but who dares dispute it who does not himself know the real function of that evasive gland? Perhaps, after all, it does contribute towards the building of our dreams in the same manner as the Adrenal gland influenced a speaker at the Rotary Club It may even be contributing to our failures Who can say? At any rate, the man with such a psychic eye does not exist. If he did, we could have the history of the world written much in advance from now on to Judgement Day

The queer phenomenon of the sleep state is the sensitiveness of the mind to external influences such as sound, touch, etc. For the purpose of an experiment, a red lantern was held before the eyes of a person who was asleep. On awakening him, it was ascertained that he dreamt of his house being on fire. The red glare of the lantern had no doubt suggested it. As to how he became aware of such a glare, I doubt if the experiments could themselves advance any satisfactory explanation. Anyway, it serves to illustrate the fact that even in sleep impressions can be conveyed to the brain and there either modified or exaggerated. But what if the flame was Prussian Blue; or what if it was the moon's rays?

EXAGGERATED EXPERIENCE

As further proof of external influences on our internal self, we are cited the case of a man who was sleeping with his body almost half out of the cot. When awakened he said that he had dreamt that he was standing on the edge of a precipice. He might as well have dreamt that he was dangling from the roof top or standing on his head, taking an upside-down view of the world. Another, whose shirt collar was tight, dreamt that he was being hanged. He might with equal force have dreamt that he was being strangled by his neighbour. A third fellow magnified the prick of a pin into a fatal stab received in a duel. If the pain was less he might have taken it for Cupid's dart. Maury relates that part of the rail at the head of his cot once became detached and fell across his neck. In that brief space it produced a dream of the French Revolution in which he himself seemed to have perished by the guillotine. And, of course, there must have been the inevitable Danton, Robespierre and the historical Bastille all in the background.

Psychiatrists affirm that dreams are the key to the inner soul, the subconscious.

But how is it that in a few, if rare, instances dreams foretell the future? Is the subconscious the shaper of future destiny?

Surely dreamland, if nothing else, is a land of mystery.

"ELEMENTAL ESSENCE"?

Besides the susceptibility of the mind to external influences such as sound and touch, we are said to be influenced also by the thought currents of other people. Every thought, it appears, imprisons itself upon the "plastic elemental essence" (a nice little phrase) and generates a temporary living entity, the duration of whose life depends upon the energy of the thought impulse given to it. It sounds plausible, since it is true that we live in the midst of an ocean of other men's thoughts.

Most of them sweep through unassimilated, but now and then one comes along which reawakens some vibrations to which the etheric part of the brain is accustomed and which it atonce seizes and makes it its own. This is the telepathic version of dreams and has its counterpart in the waking state, when, as often happens, one person is about to say something but someone else forestalls him Sometimes a tune rings in one's ears which is instantly vocalized by another person nearby.

As to the significance of dreams, while it is true that many of them are forerunners to certain events, it would be well to bear in mind that life is so crowded with multifarious events that it is not very difficult to find one such event strangely fitting it with a dream. Dreams that come true are dreams of a psychic nature, for which the only plausible explanation would be that all of us are governed by destiny, for it is only when an event is predestined that it can be foretold. Otherwise, how could a thing be foretold if it had not to happen?

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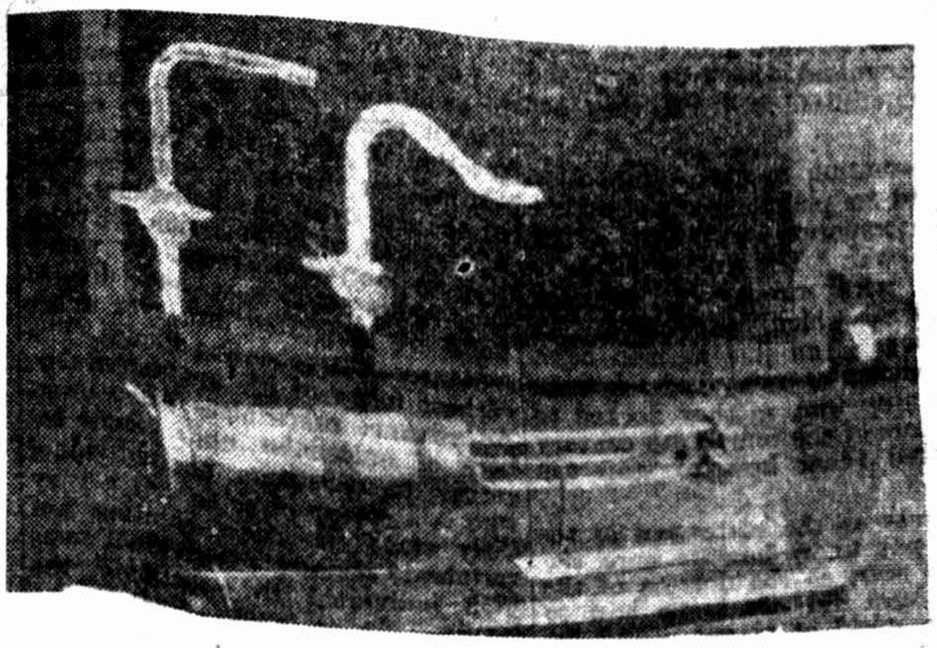
ATOM SPLITTING



Rutherfords Experimental Apparatus elementary in construction used to solve mystery of atom.

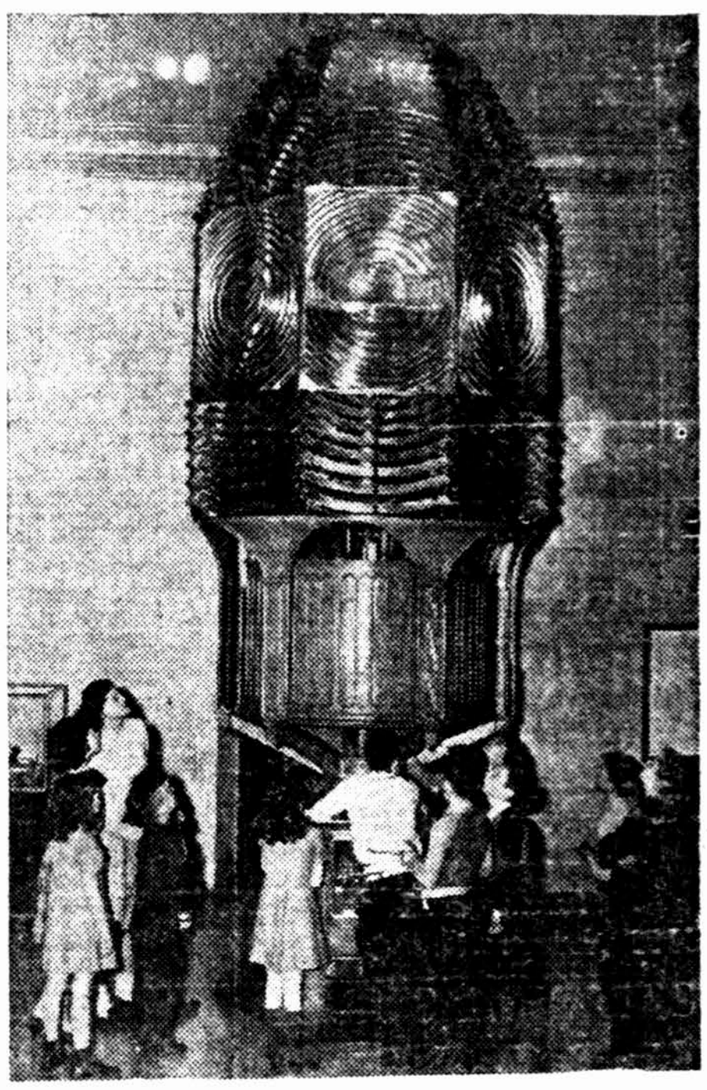
Franklin Institute Of Philadelphia

The Franklin Institute in the U.S. city of Philadelphia exhibits devices that its visitors—including children—can operate. Working models of many machines teach the use and construction of modern mechanical equipment. Others explain in simple terms fundamental physical and chemical laws and principles.

The Institute was founded in 1824 by Samuel Vaughan Merrick and a group of Philadelphia citizens, and named after the famous 18th Century American inventor and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, who was interested in educational projects.

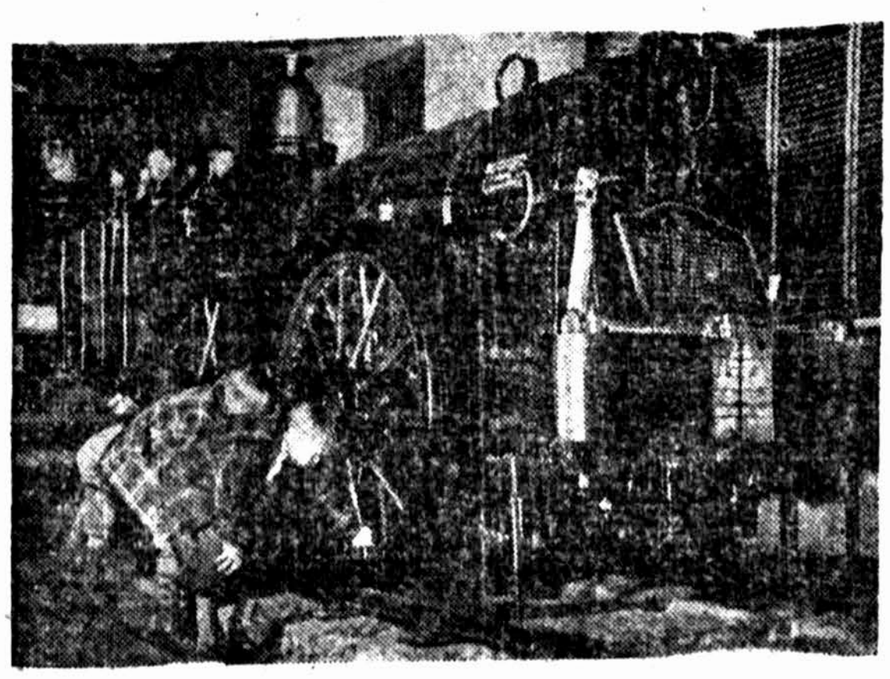
The Institute includes one of the largest U.S. scientific libraries, several research laboratories, a plantarium and many exhibits of rare historical value. Most of the exhibits, however, are demonstrations of scientific principles and the latest are no "Do Not Touch" signs on these exhibits, and children are especially delighted because they are allowed to operate and handle the equipment on view

(Left) As visitors to the Franklin Institute enter the doorway, they interrupt a beam of light, which sets off the mechanism of the robot near the entrance. Here, a group of young boys stare in wonderment as they listen to the speech of welcome being made by the robot, which moves its hand as its speaks.
(Right) This giant lens, now an exhibit formerly reflected the beam of a lighthouse across New York harbour.



(Left) Youngsters visiting the model ship set up in the Institute handle all the mechanical devices and navigation equipment usually found in the pilot house of an ocean steamship.

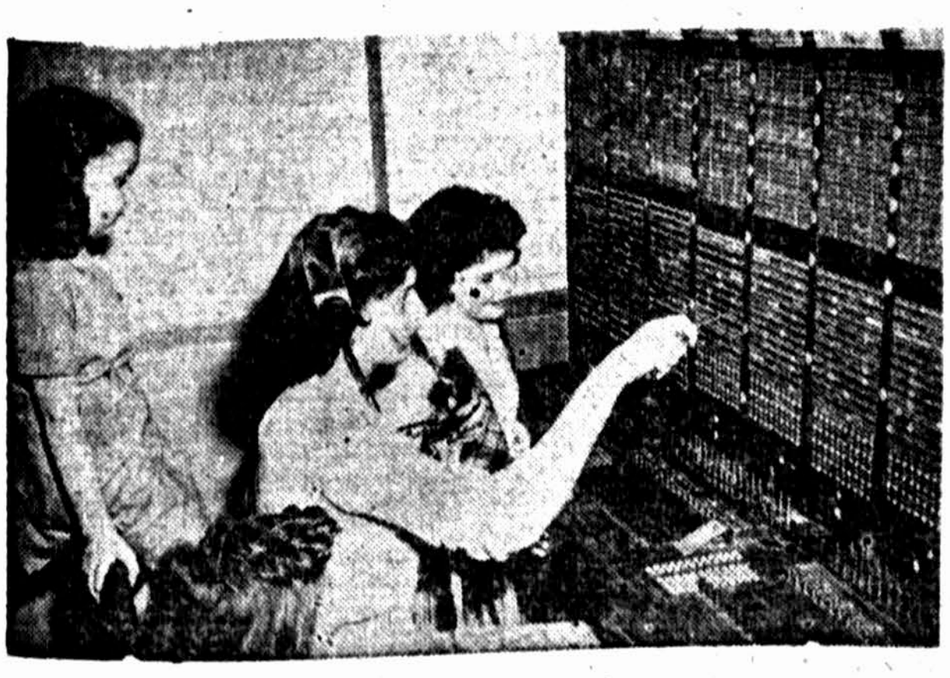
(Right) A model of Link Trainer which is used by the U. S. Army in training airplane pilots, is on display. These boys watch one of their friends test his flying ability, including banking, diving climbing and turning, while an automatic device records his performance.



(Left) A group of boys stand in the cab of of the "Rocket" locomotive which was built in England in 1837, while three other youngsters inspect a section of the original track, used in 1838. The "Rocket" was used for 41 years, and ran 310,164 miles during that time.

(Below Left) Girls visiting the Institute learn about telephone switchboards by actually operating one.

(Below Right) A demonstration, which visitors can operate themselves, explains how iron is tested. A group of boys, to whom a scientific description would be meaningless, learn with little difficulty the chemical phenomena involved.



"Without Hate, Without Love"

By Vincent Sheean

How did we feel about Germany in 1935-1939—that is, during the period when Hitler was quite openly preparing to conquer the whole of Europe and eventually the world?

I saw the process going on with sheer horror, and nobody has kept a more undeviating course of opposition to it than I and a half-dozen like-minded colleagues. But I did have an illusion, with which I have only lately parted, and that most regretfully. This illusion was that there existed powerful and anti-Nazi forces within the German people, who would be our allies in the inevitable struggle, and to whom we could entrust the inevitable ruins when the whole thing was over.

This illusion was based on long acquaintance with some German workers and intellectuals of the democratic and left parties. Indeed, most Germans I have ever known have been in this category, with the exception of a few aristocratic diplomats and officials. Germans are not all brutes, and everybody with any considerable or lengthy acquaintance in Germany must have known charming, witty and civilized people. In addition to that—which is a sort of drawing-room judgment—I have also known, in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain and China, brave and honest Germans who fought for freedom. Nobody could ever forget how they fought in Spain. These were exiles, of course—Social, Democrats, Communists, Republicans of one kind or another, and there were Jews among them as well. They were certainly brave and honest men, and they saved Madrid in 1936—the German Brigade, and no other, was the best-trained part of Miaja's force.

The Grand Illusion

But that is just the point, and that is why my illusion of the anti-Nazi German forces is no more. There are hundreds of these brave and honest Germans, but they do not count at all in a nation of seventy million people who followed Hitler through six years of Hunnish and degrading war. The Jews, as a force or a constructive element in German society, have been wiped out; the brave and honest Social Democrats went into exile or were wiped out in Germany, since there was little hope for most of them to "go underground." And the rest, all the cultivated and fair-minded Germans whom one used to meet in Berlin and Munich, simply acquiesced in the most inhuman scheme of racial dictatorship ever evolved on earth. In so doing they lost their social existence and value, along with their self-respect.

I spent the past winter and spring as a war correspondent with General Patton's Third Army. I was, of course, seeing Germans every day, both prisoners of war and civilians in the territories our Army entered. During the preceding two and a half years I had seen a good many German prisoners, when I was an officer in our own Army. And the result of this rather extensive experience is this: I have not yet encountered one single German who has any sense of social responsibility in the vast historical crime of Hitlerism. Not one.

No Feeling Of Guilt

I have spoken to plenty who knew, long ago, that the war was lost, but who kept on fighting. I have spoken to plenty who profess to be anti-Nazi in some obscure way, or non-Nazi. And I heard plenty of jokes about Hitler, Goering and the rest. (Those jokes always did flourish in Germany.) But all this seems to be quite apart from the war. If you speak of the war, these people say: "Oh, there were too many against us." Or else: "We were too poor to win against such rich enemies." Or "We had to go to war because we were encircled by enemies."

Not a single man or woman to whom I have talked realizes that Germany as a whole planned and executed this frightful tragedy. Not a single one ever told me that the ruin of his own country was his own country's fault or even the fault of any Germans.

If there is no sense of national responsibility, then there is no hope whatever for a democratic force in that country.

What, then of the future?

At the present moment Germany does not exist. Hitler created one Germany, the Nazi Germany which is now in ruins because it was created for war upon the world. We have to create another Germany, starting at the very beginning, which is the birth of the individual German child. This is a programme so comprehensive that no simple political settlement could provide for it.

Life has not provided the German people with any psychological machinery for dealing with their own destiny. They have been at the mercy of every fakir who came along. They are between two worlds, torn from birth by opposing forces, the dark forest of their ancestry and the world of light to which their thinking souls have led them. In this permanent dilemma of a whole nation, where Rome still contends against the savage barbarian, it is relatively easy for any mountebank to get on a white horse—or to a radio microphone—and delude the millions, because they long for delusion.

This unhappy and unrealized people has committed enormous crimes, crimes of the most repulsive cruelty, because its desire to be born is so great. It is up to us to help them towards not life itself, but simply birth. They are still in the womb of time. We cannot treat this problem with hatred, because that is a useless and wasteful passion. However severe we may be—and I hope we are extremely severe, with a stern and unwavering justice—we must also know and act upon the realization that many of these millions did not know what they were doing and never have known what they were doing. Let them be chastised for years to come, if necessary, but let them know why they are being chastised and what their crime has been.

Birth To Come

In the sense in which I am speaking, Bismarck was an unsuccessful midwife and Hitler was an abortionist. We, the victorious Allies in this war, have to be the capable and intelligent doctors in the case.

Mr. Sheean says we must forget Germany's adults and save the children.

In this connection I do not wish to suggest for one moment that we have anything to teach the Germans about the facts of human history and development. They know all the facts, and their industrious research has greatly contributed to our common store of knowledge. What they must be taught is the meaning of facts. What is needed is an attack upon the primary education, from which everything else comes. All the best that we have to give should be devoted to this problem, in agreement with Russia. When we disagree we must simply argue it out, however long it takes, and come to some form of compromise.

So let us go at this complicated and troublesome task without hatred, prejudice or illusions. Without hate, without love, without fear, but with a simple recognition that this is a pathological case on a very grandiose scale, we must deal with Germany. We can deal with Germany practically—not politically at all, but simply in the terms of the life and education and livelihood of the ordinary German from birth to death. Such tutelage is unheard-of, and much political argument might be made on it, but it seems to me an absolute necessity.

Phonograph

The other night I listened to a German banker talk about these problems. He was fluent and informed. He was a man who had left Germany in 1938 because he could no longer endure the Nazi regime, and he is now an American. But he spoke in the intellectual idiom of every German I have ever known—finance, currency, administration, reconstruction. Never at any point did he recognize the monstrous psychological malformation of the German people or the necessity to deal with it.

His was the same kind of talk, almost word for word, as I heard when I first went to Germany in 1923. One day at the Krupp works in Essen (the private hotel they had there) Fritz Homann, who was then the administrator of the works, talked to me in precisely that language. That was twenty-two years ago, and these people have learned nothing since, in spite of events so cataclysmic. So it is up to us to ignore their unborn adults and help their children into life.

"Flannell'd Fool"...

... and "Muddied Oaf." Britain's wars have been won on her playing fields as her "flannell'd fools" and "muddied oafs" are proving once again to-day. From playing fields to laboratory may sound a far cry, but sports and games make direct calls on both the chemist and the British chemical industry. The grass of British playing fields, lawns and golf greens is the envy of the world, but it is not the unaided product of the British climate. The chemist has supplied ordinary fertilisers and special mixtures to kill weeds and nourish the grass; mercurial preparation to prevent the mildews and soil fungi which damage golf greens; chemicals to check worms and to destroy leather-jackets. All of these are even more essential in India. As with grounds, so with equipment. Chemical research has helped to make balls travel farther, bounce better or last longer as each game demands. Tennis balls, for example, contain pellets of ammonium chloride and sodium nitrite. These react to produce nitrogen gas which increases the pressure and therefore the bound. The leather and rubber for bat and racquet handles, sporting gloves, footwear and footballs are all variously processed to impart the right degrees of softness, elasticity, strength or durability. After the war India will see fresh proof of sport's dependence on chemistry in the shape of tennis racquet strings and fishing tackle made from nylon instead of ordinary gut.

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'CHRONICLE' EXCLUSIVE

THE RIDDLE OF THE KREMLIN

By Louis Fischer

NEW YORK, (By Cable).

Russian foreign policy is very much in the news and very much misunderstood.

The foreign policy of any country reflects and complements domestic policy and domestic conditions. For most persons, however, the Soviet Union is an intellectually closed area, "a riddle wrapped in mystery inside an enigma," as Winston Churchill said in 1939. When it comes to interpreting Stalin's acts towards the non-Soviet world, therefore, voice and pen commentators try to substitute "logic" for the facts they do not possess.

"Russia", they say, "is such a big country; she obviously does not want to annex any territory", forgetting that Russia did annex the Baltic States and parts of Finland, Poland and Rumania in 1939 and 1940, and demanded Turkish territory in 1945. "Russia," they say, "is now concentrating on the difficult task of post-war reconstruction and has no interest in foreign expansion," forgetting that foreign territories might be a lucrative source of materials and machines for Russian reconstruction. "Russia," they say, merely seeks security and friendly neighbours. These are deductions reached without reference to what has been happening inside Russia.

Russian Nationalism

MOTIVE NUMBER ONE of Soviet foreign policy is nationalism. The Soviet Union used to be the country of internationalism. The supremacy of one race or the idea that one nation ought to lead or control another was abhorrent to the Bolsheviks. But about 1935, a new trend became noticeable. It was Russian nationalism. I traced the development of this trend in my book, "Men and Politics" which was published in 1941. Since then the Soviet Government, with characteristic pendulumism and energy, has fostered not only Russian nationalism but also Ukrainian nationalism and the concept of Slav brotherhood. This emphasis on blood ties conflicts with the fundamental tenets of Communism, Socialism, and Bolshevism and with earlier Leninist practises in the Soviet Union.

Soviet teaching used to go to show that what counted was class and one's position in the economic order, not the shade of one's skin or the shape of one's head or the place of one's birth. It was Bolshevik doctrine that an Ukrainian workingman, for instance, was much more akin to a Chinese workingman or to a French workingman than to an Ukrainian capitalist. This tended to make the Ukrainian workingman an internationalist instead of an Ukrainian nationalist.

In this respect, the Bolsheviks were poles apart from the Nazis who put race above class, who, indeed, cultivated the feeling of race so as to create a nationalist frenzy that would end the war of the classes. Nationalist frenzy then became the motor fuel of Hitler's engine of aggression.

Dynamic nationalism needs food, **and the food of nationalism is territory.**

Pan-Slav Movement

In the 1920's and 1930"s, Moscow endeavoured to crush Ukrainian nationalism through several bloody purges which were alluded to at the time in the Soviet Press. It failed. Now, therefore, Moscow has befriended Ukrainian nationalism. The Soviet Ukraine had over forty million inhabitants before the war. Stalin undertook to bring all non-Soviet Ukrainians under the Soviet flag. To this end he has annexed the Ukrainian areas of Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia (Carpatho-Russ or Carpatho-Ukraine).

Similarly, Stalin gives the Great Russians the Baltic States and a piece of Finland. And he tells the Russian people at a banquet in the Kremlin on May 24, 1945, that they are "the leading power of all the peoples of the Soviet Union". Under the old policy, no people was the leader. All peoples in the Soviet Union were equals. Tadjiks, Armenians, Ukrainians, Russians, Uzbeks, enjoyed the same rights on the same level. To-day it is common Soviet usage to distinguish the Russians as the leading nationality.

Russian and Ukrainian nationalisms rounded out by Slavism with its magazine called "Slavs" published monthly in Moscow, and abetted by the newly-re-established Greek Orthodox church, are Bolshevism's battering in the Balkans.

Economic Reconstruction

MOTIVE NUMBER TWO of Soviet foreign policy is economic. Outsiders have little appreciation of the political and physical strain under which Russia has lived sinced 1916. The individual's tribute to his country was a constant burden, and terror added to tension. Great things were achieved; a backward nation erected many new cities and vast industrial enterprises whose output helped smash the Nazis. But in the ebb and flow of the Soviet-German war and through deliberate Hitlerite vandalism, a big fraction of Soviet industrial achievements in European Russia was pulverized.

The Soviet population must now undertake the heart-breaking task of rebuilding what was so recently built at such tremendous cost. The Kremlin authorities want to hasten the process and cut its price to the people by dovetailing the economy of Eastern and central Europe with Soviet economy and making half of Europe work for Soviet reconstruction. Hence the treaties which Moscow has been negotiating with Hungary Rumania and other countries in Russia's new sphere of influence.

What are the mainsprings of the enigmatic Soviet foreign policy? The flaming precepts; their flagrant breaches, whence do they arise?

Nobody is more competent than Louis Fischer to read the riddle of the sphinx.

Opportunity

MOTIVE NUMBER THREE is opportunity. Governments act more often because they can than because they must. The aggressors were actually more by opportunity than by necessity. The defeat of Germany and Italy, and the weakness of France created a vast power vacuum in Europe. The defeat of Japan created a vast power vacuum in Asia, notably in China. Now international politics, like nature, abhor a vacuum. Each of the Big Three either wishes to occupy as much of the vacuum as possible, or at least, to prevent the others from occupying the vacuum. This is the source of the friction among the Big Three.

A rich prize, larger than any that has tempted the nation for many decades, lies waiting in the arena of international politics. This explains the tense rivalry recorded every day in the newspapers. Originally the Russians and their foreign supporters, as well as some Americans and Englishmen who believed in a power-politics peace, hoped that the spoils of the second world war would be distributed amicably among the Big Three. This loot-sharing would then they expected, constitute the basis of the post-war settlement which the Big Three would be interested in sustaining. Events have taken a different turn. Stalin looked out into Europe and saw no one who would stop him. So he took what he could. Britain and the United States, and France, consequently feel that Russia has seized the lion's share of the European power vacuum. Russia feels that America covets an inordinate share of the Asiatic power vacuum. The United States wonders about Russia's designs in China. The laws of equilibrium are not easy to observe in a vacuum.

It will be noticed that I have not included security as one of the motives of Soviet foreign policy. I do not believe it is. Nor do I believe that the United States needs Okinawa for its security or that Britain needs India or Malaya for its safety. Security has ever been the excuse of the imperialist and aggressor.

(Copyright)

SWASTIK LEAGUE SPORTS

A physical culture demonstration was held on 11th November, at Swastik League. Seated in the background are the Hon. Mr M. R. Jayakar and the Hon. Justice Mr. A. B. Gajendragadkar.

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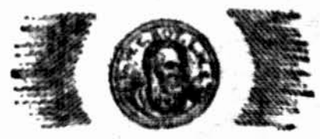

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Australian Team In Bombay

Impressions And Lessons

(By "SPECTATOR")

The year is 1943. The stage the Brabourne Stadium.

Two persons dominate the stage. Curiously enough their names begin with a Vijay. History is being created. The scoreboard registers mouth-breaking scores. In the prolixity of runs that flow from the bats of Merchant and Hazare the magnificent bowling feats of Amir Elahi, C. S. Nayudu and Sarawate are half-forgotten. The main theme, of course, is that two more treble centuries have been scored in India and that, too, on the same ground with the interval of a few days, one by Vijay Hazare 309. the other by Vijay Merchant 359. not out

The crowd is engulfed in proud hysteria. India NOW is a match for any country, come Bradmans come Hammonds, come Grimmets, come O'Reillys. Who says India cannot hold her own? Who says India is not the equal of Australia and England? Who says India has no bowlers? Who has forgotten the phenomenal bowling feat of Amir Elahi in dismissing eight of the Rest batsmen? What of Chota Nayudu and Sarawate, yes and even of Bannerji?

In the year 1943 there could have been but one answer. And that answer echoed from every corner of the jam-packed stadiums in the country.

Came the year 1945 and with it sobriety, wisdom.

From the visit of the Australian Services XI we learned that we have yet much to learn. The visitors' first match in Bombay gave us an erroneous impression and lulled us into a false sense of complacency. The visitors were merely getting the hang of it all in the first match. We mistook their sparring for the real thing.

When we look back upon the dismal failure of the Indian side in the First 'Test', the one thing that stands out above all others is the beggarly exhibition of a fine art known in other countries as fielding.

The things we did in the field had simply to be seen to be believed. Vinoo Mankad kept on missing so many catches that one forgot to count them. As for Srinivasan it was a pity the Australians could not win the match in spite of Srinivasan. India at the moment is fishing around for wicket-keeper. If India's need is for a wicket-keeper, her need is even greater for level-headed selectors.

MANTRI AND CHANDORKAR

The vagaries of the Indian selectors are strange. None stranger that their attitude towards Mantri. When he was doing everything except keeping wickets last season, the selectors persisted with him beyond the patience of most bowlers. Now that he is in excellent form he is simply ignored. The object of persevering with a young cricketer is to give him enough confidence for the next big match. Now that Mantri has got that confidence there is no next big match for him. Rather strange even for Indian selectors!

In Chandorkar a commendable experiment on the part of the selectors failed. He was the right choice for the right match. It was an off day for him when he was playing his first big match. Nervousness was all over him. But those of us who have seen him keep wickets will agree that his performance was below par. I sincerely hope that he is given another trial.

We have still a lot to learn in the art of fielding. The West Zone fielded much better than the Indian 'Test' side and for once we thought that the bogey of Indian cricket had been got rid of. But the lethargy and indolence of the Indian fielders that had taken a holiday in the first match began work in right earnest and the 'Test' match literally slipped through Indian fingers. Even our ground fielding left much to be improved upon in the debris of these awkward fumblings. Gul Mohommad stood out alone and uninfected by the fatal epidemic. The usually agile C S. Nayudu wandered into dreamland during the course of this match and allowed possible chances in the slips to pass unmolested. Our slips have always been cruel to our bowlers, particularly to the late Amarsingh. No effort should be spared which may be calculated to overcome this matchlosing deficiency.

Not of the highest calibre in itself the visitors' fielding appeared impressive by contrast. There is no denying that, suffering as they are from cricket-fatigue, they chased every ball to the boundary and the batsmen had to deserve every run they scored. Roper, fielding as a substitute for Whittington, and Pepper were outstanding in positions close to the wicket. Pepper's catch that dismissed Merchant was as brilliant as Roper's two catches that dismissed Vinoo Mankad and Amarnath in the second innings. But it was left to Pettiford to provide the most spectacular piece of fielding that the visitors exhibited in Bombay. It will take a long, long time to forget the running out of Nayudu off a stroke that might well have produced four runs for the batsman. Sismey, though rather unfluent, was certainly very active and his anticipations on the leg side caused the batsman to think twice before attempting a leg glance. Sismey is probably not an artist but he is a conscientious labourer.

WANTED FAST BOWLER

Amarsingh's death and the retirement from first class cricket of Nissar has left a huge and unreplaced gap in the ranks of Indian cricket. India's crying need is as much for a fast bowler as for a wicket-keeper. The difference that the absence of a pace bowler makes to a side was made apparent when Carmody, Pettiford, Hassett, Pepper and Workman set about the Indian attack. Both Nayudu and Amir Elahi did nothing to worry the batsmen except during the last hour on the first day of the match. Hazare was the only bowler who always looked like doing the damage and although he dismissed half the Australian Services XI he would have got more wickets with the kind co-operation of Vinoo Mankad, Srinivasan and Subbaroyan.

Modi got the only century that was scored against the visitors in Bombay. He batted very well throughout, except when he was facing Miller. As Hassett mentions in one of his articles he shows the one defect common to most Indian batsmen of being uncomfortable against pace bowlers. This, however, is due in a large measure to the dearth of fast bowling in India and it was rather interesting to note that Modi faced Miller better in each succeeding innings. Given sufficient practice, this variety will hold as little terror for him as do the others.

HEARTENING PERFORMANCE

The most heartening performance of the first match was the unbeaten 71 by Phadkar. He batted with ease and confidence and was never uncomfortable. He played the right type of innings, punishing everything that was weak-kneed. The hook that sent one of Miller's bumpers to the ropes was the finest stroke of the match. His performance in the second 'Test' will be watched with great interest.

Another fine batting performance by an Indian was that of Amarnath. His two innings were as polished as ever. It was rather unfortunate that he was out in the first innings to a ball that rose awkwardly and in the second innings to a grand catch. His was the type of innings that could well have won the match. He treated each ball on its merit and never allowed any other consideration to influence his stroke production. By his effortless ease he has created a watermark that will be very difficult to reach.

In sharp contrast to the enterprise of the Patiala batsman was the pathetic sight of Merchant patting half-volleys and returning full tosses to the bowler. Merchant is an inter-provincial match winner because and only because he punishes everything loose once his eye is set. Merchant can also be an international match winner if and only if he smacks a half-volley good and proper. It was once remarked of Grimmett that he spent his googlies like a millionaire. Merchant hoards his strokes like an old miser. He should do well to remember that cricket is a game and only a game, that cricket is a game that has made its name synonymous with enterprise and adventure. The moment he lets himself go Merchant is a great batsman. Come on Vijubha, let us remember that ONLY the brave deserve the fair.

Hazare did not fulfil the great things expected of him. His bat seems to be a little tired. Of the two left-handers Gul Mohommad was severe on the bowlers and in the second innings when every run was precious collected 48 of the best in calavier style. He is at his best only when he sets about the bowling and it is a criminal waste of talent to force him to do the back-to-the-bowler stuff. He has been selected because of his undisguised relish for the bowling. To force him to play pat-ball cricket is tantamount to a breach of promise. Hafeez, the only batsman so far to get two centuries against the visitors, did not always connect properly, but he, too, seemed to be playing an unnatural game.

AUSTRALIAN BOWLING & BATTING

The Australians have three googly bowlers in their side. Pepper, Price and Ellis between them constituted more that half the attacking strength of their side. Miller was the only fast bowler in their side. Even so he gave the impression that after some rest and proper practice he could be a little faster and a great deal more accurate. Pepper not only showed that he could mix his deliveries cleverly but that he has ideas of his own about the game in general and sometimes about the umpiring in particular. Both Ellis and Price bowled very well and resorted to the unusual practice of bowling over the wicket. Williams who was used to keep runs down saw that the runs were kept down, and got Amarnath as a reward.

The one Australian batsman who made the most impression was their inobtrusive little captain, Hassett. His innings always looked like the start of a Marathon race. He was content to place the ball and get singles and twos, instead of making big hits. Miller and Pepper two terrific hitters had to curb their natural inclination to hit and shoulder the responsibility of their side. Miller got a century in the first match and Pepper fell only five short of his three figures in the next. Carmody's century was a grand inning and came as a reward that he richly deserved after crossing the 40 mark in the three previous innings. He shows a marked partiality towards the square-cut and got most of his runs on that stroke. Pettiford's three figures were compiled after a painstaking effort directed mainly towards giving his side a good start. There was hardly anything spectacular in his innings but it was of the highest value to his side. Workman emulated him the next day and got a good 70.

The team for the second 'Test' is already selected. Conspicuous by his omission is Mushtaq who is dropped for not informing the selectors of his absence from the first 'Test'. Amir Elahi's exclusion was the result of the bad form he exhibited in Bombay. While we cannot deny that Amir bowled too many full tosses and short-pitches, it should not be forgotten that he was bowling on a dead wicket and lost his seductive trajectory in an extra effort to impart more spin to the ball. He might have been included on the Calcutta wicket where the ball turns enough to beat the bat, and on the Madras wicket which has more fire in it than the Brabourne Stadium wicket. Gul Mohommad did not deserve the treatment he received from the selectors. Apart from his match saving knock, he fielded well and was worth quite a few runs. Kisenchand who did not at all shape well is rather a surprise choice for the second 'Test' Tarapore who kept a good length for the West Zone might have fared better on the Stadium wicket. But the most welcome news is Phadkar's inclusion. This 21 year old 'Varsity cricketer has risen from fame to fame and has earned the privilege to represent an Indian XI against the Australians. The Eden Gardens where the gloss is on for a very long time should help him when he operates with the new ball. Here's wishing him luck in his first really big match! Here's wishing that at least Phadkar will not shirk a half-volley, that at least Phadkar will show a full toss the right way out of the ground.

No account of the visit of the Australian Services XI to Bombay would be complete which does not take into account the way Merchant handled his men. From the very beginning Merchant was concerned with setting a field entirely defensive. He took no risks that might have resulted in a wicket. He reversed the old adage—attack is the best defence. No new batsman was attacked. A wide field was at the disposal of every new batsman to play himself in. The mistakes that he might commit earlier in the innings would go unpunished. It is a part and parcel of the game to take risks, to throw the gauntlet.

SEARCH FOR TALENT

As a well-known sports commentator has suggested, the visit of the Australian Services XI should provide us with ample opportunities to search for talents, and the captaincy of the Indian XI should be no exception. Merchant lead the first 'Test' team. The other two 'Tests' should have been in the hands of some other experienced players like a Mushtaq and an Amarnath. Opportunities should have been offered to latent talents in the leadership of the team. We might have hit upon an Amarnath or a Mushtaq who would have been better able to handle the men than Merchant is. Mushtaq who led his men to victory in the last Pentangular certainly shows promise and should have been offered a chance. He has the flair for attacking the batsmen and uses his fielders rather to menace the batsman than as counters of safety. Given the chance Amarnath might have been more brilliant in the handling of his men. It is not yet too late for the third 'Test', but the echo in the wilderness is certain to be buried in a remote grave.

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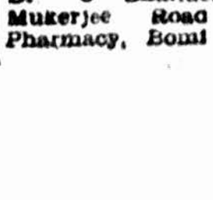

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VICEROY'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL

Release Of Indian National Army Men

WAVELL SAYS HE HAS AN OPEN MIND ON QUESTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

"I have an open mind", says Lord Wavell in a letter which His Excellency is believed to have written to Mahatma Gandhi on the question of the release of the I.N.A. men. This letter is in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's letter urging the release of the accused.

Lord Wavell, according to reports, told Mahatma Gandhi that the cases at present are "sub judice" and he must wait for the judgment of the Court Martial now trying them. He however has an open mind and will consider Mahatma Gandhi's request at the appropriate time.

MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE

Gandhi-Wavell Correspondence

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

It is reliably learnt from local Congress circles that a prolonged correspondence has taken place between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy regarding the I.N.A. trials. The correspondence has still not come to an end.

Release Bakshi

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (API): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting the immediate release of Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, a security prisoner.

The telegram states: "Security prisoner Satya Ranjan Bakshi's condition is most serious. Request you to order his immediate release."

A similar telegram has also been sent to the Secretary of State for India, London.

Azad Hind Govt. Minister In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (API): Mr. S. A. Iyer, former Propaganda Minister of Subhas Bose's Provisional Free India Government, arrived in Delhi on Thursday along with a number of other defence witnesses.

Mr. Ayer, who was released to-day, is expected to stay in Delhi till the trial of the three I.N.A. officers now in progress concludes.

Withdraw Mahasabha Candidates

CAWNPORE, Nov. 24 (API):—Mr. Rajendra Mani Shastri, Secretary of the Cawnpore Hindu Sabha, in a statement to the press appeals to the Mahasabha High Command to withdraw their candidates in favour of the Congress and to assist the organisation with all the Mahasabha force to fight against the Muslim League.

ABDUR RAHIMAN COLLAPSES SUDDENLY

Death Occurs In Dramatic Circumstances

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahiman, Kerala Muslim Majlis leader died suddenly from heart failure at 1-0 a.m. this morning under "dramatic circumstances."

After addressing a public meeting last night at Kodyattur near Calicut he was about to take a cup of tea when he collapsed.

He was a prominent Congressman and was released recently from Vellore Jail where he was detained in connection with the August disturbances.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

(COTTON) MARCH
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Previous Closing	24.08
Today's Opening	24.07
Difference	—01
Today's Closing	24.02
Difference	—06

SHOOTING IN KRANJI CAMP

Havildar's Evidence At I.N.A. Trial

RED FORT, (Delhi), Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The I. N. A. Court Martial to-day heard Havildar Mohammad Sarwar, Royal Indian Artillery, relate his story of firing on Indian prisoners of war in the Kranji Camp in Malaya in 1942. He stated he was in the camp along with 300 prisoners. A Muslim Jamadar and a Subedar came to them one day and asked them to join the I. N. A. The prisoners refused. Thereupon, the two fired on them with pistols. Fourteen guards, all Sikhs, joined in the firing, which continued for 15 minutes, resulting in the death of two prisoners. One of the guards was hit on the head with a spade and he fell dead with head split open. After the firing the dead were picked up, put in a lorry and driven off.

Later a Japanese officer accompanied by I. N. A. officers came and warned the prisoners that if they continued to behave like this they would be killed. "If you kill one I. N. A. man", he said, "we will kill a hundred of you in return".

Jamadar Ahmed Nawaz, giving evidence earlier spoke of beatings and fatigues inflicted on Indian prisoners of war in a concentration camp.

The court gave two warnings to spectators to refrain from laughter. "This is a court of law and not a music hall", General Blaxland, the President, remarked. He threatened drastic action if due respect was not shown to the court.

(Also See Page 14)

PUNJAB PLEA FOR I. N. A. RELEASE

1,80,645 Signatures On Provincial Congress Memorandum

LAHORE, Nov. 23 (U.P.I.): About 1,80,645 signatures have so far been obtained on an I.N.A. memorandum which the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is submitting to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of India.

The memorandum makes out cases for the unconditional release of the I.N.A. personnel.

BLACK-OUT IN CALCUTTA!

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): The city is having a reminder of its war-time black-out since yesterday. None of the Corporation street lights are burning as the strike also involves the lighting department, and the roads are plunged in darkness.

HINTS TO CORPORATION

For the first time one thousand municipal clerks and 1,200 teachers have made common cause with about 18,000 skilled and unskilled workers of the Calcutta Corporation to declare an out-out strike since yesterday.

The General Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation Employees Association, Mr. Kumodlal Bhattacharyya emphasising the completeness of the strike, told the Associated Press of India that to meet the 45 point maximum demands of the employees the Corporation would have to incur an extra expenditure of about 25 lakhs of ruppes and indicated ways and means of raising the amount.

It could be obtained by realising (1) about 12 lakhs of rupees as arrears due from Government; (2) about 34 lakhs of its own outstanding dues; (3) claiming from Government a share in incomes out of terminal tax, amusement tax motor vehicle tax and others, (4) standardisation of water rates; and (5) about 13 lakhs as A. R. P. dues. The proposed sale of a piece of land near Hazare Park alone would augment the Corporation's Treasury by 12 lakhs of rupees.

STRIKE SITUATION DISCUSSED

There have been no developments today in the strike of 20,000 employees of the Calcutta Corporation affecting the water supply, drainage, lighting and other amenities of the city. This is the second day of the strike.

The military authorities worked the water-supply pumping stations at Palta and Tala, which supply the city with 80 million gallons of filtered water everyday. There was, however, only a quarter of the normal supply today and citizens supplemented it by drawings from the 2,000 tube-wells which were heavily worked. A larger supply from the water mains is expected tomorrow

The Calcutta Corporation discussed the strike situation at a meeting in the evening but adjourned till Monday to enable the Mayor to meet the strikers' representatives.

At a meeting held at the same time in a square overlooking the Corporation Council Chamber, the employees affirmed their determination to continue the strike till their "just and legitimate" demands were met.

The desirability of a settlement between the employers and the employees without any intervention of outside agencies for ending the present strike is stressed by Mr. S. M. C. Roy Choudhry, President of the Corporation Employees Association, in a statement to the press.

Mr. Roy Choudhry adds that the Employees Association has no intention of acpproaching Government for a settlement of the dispute.

LABOUR MEETINGS CANCELLED

All labour meetings organised by the Congress in the suburbs of Calcutta for the next two days in connection with the coming elections have been cancelled as, according to the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the situation in Calcutta does not permit the leaders who were to address these meetings, to leave the city at the present moment.

Calcutta Comes Back To Normal

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (API): The Calcutta disturbances have ended as abruptly as they began and to all appearances normal conditions in the city have been resorted to-day (apart from the situation caused by the strike of Corporation employees), a High Bengal Government official told the "Associated Press of India."

(SEE PAGE 12.)

"Cliveden Set" For Nuremberg

NUREMBURG, Nov. 24 (APA): Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Nazi Ambassador to London and Foreign Minister, wants to call Lady Astor and "members of the Cliveden Set", including the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Derby, defence counsel said.

"Reuter" says:—

Dr. Sauter made the statement at a press conference, at which other defence counsel announced that they were calling for Rudolf Hess—the Duke of Hamilton (whom Hess flew to Scotland to see). For Wilhelm Keitel, former Chief of the German High Command—Captain Michael Alexander, cousin of Field-Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and Mr. Giles Romilly, nephew of Mr. Churchill.

58 PERSONS KILLED IN CALCUTTA EXPLOSION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): Six American enlisted men and 52 Indian civilian employees were killed yesterday in an explosion at the Kanchrapara Ordnance ammunition disposal area.

Five other enlisted men were injured and are now in the hospital Four are reported "out of danger". Approximately 40 Indian civilian employees were injured and are receiving hospital treatment.

The explosion occurred about 4 p.m. at the unloading point in the disposal area where eight truck loads of old Chinese smokeless powder were being unloaded for destruction. Cause of the explosion is unknown and a complete investigation is being made

Officials at the American Army headquarters here said there was no connection between the explosion and the Indian demonstrations in Calcutta

Eight army trucks loaded with smokeless powder originally intended for the Chinese armies went up in the explosion which occurred at 4 p.m. yesterday at Kanchrapara. Army authorities had no explanation for the explosion but were investigating.

BOSE WARNS MISCREANTS

Will Stop All Nefarious Activities Of Rumour Mongers

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23 (A. P. I.): The following is the text of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's statement:

"Repeated enquiries were made of me this afternoon over the telephone as to whether Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had arrived in Calcutta and was staying with me and how he was keeping.

The enquiries gave me at the same time alarming reports to the effect that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been mobbed at Howrah, that he was physically assaulted and all the rest of its I am not a little surprised that all these dirty tactics are being resorted to inflame the minds of the students and citizens of Calcutta. Apparently the mischief-makers, having found that their tactics had been foiled because of the fact that police forces had been withdrawn from the disturbed areas yesterday afternoon at my request, are now thinking of ingenious ways and means to inflame the minds of the public again.

The false report about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrival in Calcutta and about his having been maltreated at Howrah has been so sedulously spread all over Calcutta that I had an enquiry from a person, who said that he was speaking from Srijukta Urmila Devi's house, about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his present condition.

I have to request the public not to believe these false reports and rumours at all. I had a letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 21st inst., bearing the date of the 16th November, in which he said, "I have been wanting to go to Bengal but the fates have so far prevented this. Anyway, I hope to go there early next month when we shall surely meet."

NEHRU IN DELHI

Yesterday's Calcutta papers informed me and the general public that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was at Delhi the day before yesterday (21st November). I can easily imagine who are the persons who are spreading these false rumours to gain their own ends. I may tell them, however, that I and my Congress friends will do our best to nip their nefarious activities in the bud.

LATHI CHARGE UNJUSTIFIED

Sarat Presses Demand For Unofficial Inquiry

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has issued the following statement: "At an informal conference held at my house this evening which was attended by persons belonging to different organisations it was agreed:

"(1) That the lathi charges and firing resorted to by the police were entirely unjustified.

"(2) That a demand should be put forward for the appointment of an unofficial enquiry committee to enquire into all the matters that led to the disturbances during the last few days and to bring the persons who resorted to unjustified lathi charge and firing, to book.

"(3) That the persons arrested during the last few days including students and others should be forthwith released.

"I appeal to the different political organisations in Calcutta including the students' organisations to press the above demands and to see that they are accepted by the authorities without delay. There can be no doubt whatsoever that the citizens and students of Calcutta are united in making the above demands.

"In this connection I desire to make another appeal to the citizens and students of Calcutta, and that is to remain calm and peaceful and not to organise meetings or demonstrations at the moment, because I feel that in the present atmosphere, anything that may lead to clashes between the people on the one hand and the police and the military on the other should be avoided, and nothing should be done to prejudice the acceptance of our demands."

RITA is a new departure in hair health. It supplies to the hair roots the natural secretions that are often lacking. It stops dandruff, prevents baldness and grow long, silken hair of unusual charm. It gives a pleasing sheen to dull hair and is ideal for wave setting. Get a bottle of RITA and revitalize your hair to new beauty. Sold everywhere. As. 15 per bottle.

VASUNDARA DEVI:

I have used Rita. It has proved to be a very good hair tonic for the luxurious growth of hair and its protection.

VETO COMPANY, 16, Jones Street, MADRAS.

BROCKWAY CALLS I. N. A. TRIAL A 'STUPID BLUNDER'

Warns Britain Against Growing Resentment In India Likely To Develop Into Major Crisis

LONDON, Nov. 24. (U.P.I.): "The trial of officers and men of the Indian National Army is a stupid blunder", declared Mr. Fenner Brockway, General Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, to the "United Press of India" political correspondent, expressing his grave concern over Calcutta shooting.

He added: "In the minds of the Indian people, these men are patriots and a nationwide movement of protest against trials which has reached its climax in Calcutta should awaken the sleepy-eyed India Office to a realisation of the present temper and mood of the Indian people. Unless both the Labour Government and the India Office wake up they may find themselves confronted in India with a crisis as formidable, though it may express itself in different ways, as in Indonesia."

Indian political circles are perturbed regarding the manner in which the news of Calcutta event is being presented to the British public. Contrary to their customary habit of relegating significant Indian news to the limbo of oblivion, the British Press and radio are giving a considerable prominence to Calcutta developments. Most morning papers front-paged news and early edition of the "Evening Standard", Lord Beaverbrook's evening mouthpiece, even banner-headlined news with the caption: "Calcutta is paralysed; New Riots to-day". Coupled with the anti-Congress campaign in the British Press during the past few days, it may indicate that the India Office is preparing the British public for some action against the Congress and its leaders.

This view was expressed by Mr. Fazal Hussain, the Organising Secretary of the Federation of India Associations in Britain who declared: "The British Government is obviously nervous that the Congress is going to win an overwhelming victory at the polls despite all handicaps and is therefore trying to provoke some incident to justify re-arrest of leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We must warn the British and the international public that provocations such as the trial of the Indian National Army is playing with fire".

36 KILLED

Students At Many Places Protest Against Firing

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24, (U.P.I.): In response to an appeal made by leaders and the Governor the situation in the city appeared easier this morning with the resumption of water supply which stopped yesterday following a strike by the Corporation employees and which was taken over by the military from to-day. The city's transport service which suspended as a protest against police firing on student processionists also resumed. Armed military squads in lorries are still however patrolling the main streets of the city.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): Authoritative figures of the killed and injured in the three days' incidents in Calcutta are not available. Press reports put the total number of killed at between 32 and 36.

The "Statesman" gives the number of killed and injured during the three days as 34 and 192 respectively. According to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" the total death roll is 36. "Hindusthan Standard's" figures are 32 killed and nearly 300 injured.

Press reports of the number of places at which there was firing yesterday also vary, from five to 12. The military opened firing in ten places, according to the "Nationalist." The "Eastern Express" reports that there was firing by the military at 12 places, in which at least 16 persons were killed and over 44 injured.

Strike Partially Ends

Meanwhile Calcutta's transport services resumed work this morning after a two days' strike in protest against police action in incidents of the week in the city.

Trams buses, taxis and rickshaws were affected. Following the decision of the respective workers unions last night to return to work, a late start was made this morning, and the first trams and buses were on the streets a little late than usual.

Army engineers having taken over the working of the city's pumping stations at Talla and Palta, there was also a partial resumption of water supply.

The city's dustbins, however are overflowing into the pavements and roads with collections of two days' refuse. The streets are also littered. Twenty thousand employees of the Calcutta Corporation are continuing their strike which commenced yesterday, demanding redressal of their grievances.

The Secretary of the Corporation Employees Association has issued a statement seeking to justify the strike decision of the union. He says: "Unless a reasonable settlement is arrived at, we are afraid we shall have to continue the strike, for which we very sincerely apologise to the citizens."

STRIKE IN PATNA.

PATNA, Nov. 23. (A.P.I.): Students of all educational institutions in Patna went on strike to-day as a protest against the police firing on Calcutta students.

Students coming out of their respective classes formed a procession and paraded upto Bankipore maidan and again back to the Patna University ground where they held a meeting.

Earlier, a meeting of women students of all colleges was held in the University maidan under the presidency of Mrs. Gohbadaldi and passed a resolution condoling the death of students in Calcutta. The resolution sympathised with those wounded and condemned the action of the Bengal police.

GOVT. WARNS.

Pointing out that processions have been taken out by students without applying for licences, a Government press note here says that the Government wants to make it clear to all concerned that the failure to apply for licence renders a person organising or taking part in unlicensed processions liable to prosecution in view of section thirty of Police Act remaining in force.

Otherwise, the note says, the Government will have no objection to processions and licences will be granted on reasonable conditions if applied for.

TO BOYCOTT CONVOCATION.

The strike by students of all educational institutions in Patna to-day was followed up by a joint meeting of the Bihar Provincial Students' Federation and Bihar Provincial Students Congress this evening when it was decided to boycott the annual convocation of the Patna University to be held to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon and to be addressed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore.

The decision to boycott the convocation was in sympathy with the victims of firing on students in Calcutta and as a protest against the action of the Bengal Government.

Muslim students, meeting separately under the presidency of Mr. Rahman, member, Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, decided not to boycott the convocation to-morrow. The meeting expressed wholehearted sympathy with the victims of Calcutta police firing.

LATHI CHARGE ON SCHOOL STUDENTS.

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 23. (A.P.I.): Two college students were arrested by the police following a huge demonstration staged by students here as a protest against Calcutta firing.

About 2,000 students of all the four local colleges and schools of the city formed a procession which marched towards Denny's High School situated in the Cantonment area.

The headmaster of the school refused to close the institution. The demonstrators refused to disperse. Police arrived on the scene and made a lathi charge to disperse the crowd. Brickbats were thrown on the police from the crowd and there was a second lathi charge.

Mr. Jackson, Deputy Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police soon arrived on the scene.

As a result of the intervention of local Congress leaders, the students agreed to disperse peacefully.

The arrested students were released on bail.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Kartik Vad 6, 2002
Muslim : Zilhej 19, 1364
Parsi : Khordad 23, 1315
Sunrise : 6-52 a.m. Sunset 6-0 p.m.
Hightide : 4.04, 16-04
Lowtide : 10-36, 21-53

To-day's Engagements

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY : Our Programme and Amateurs Competition of the members of the Society will be held at 9 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively today (Sunday), at the Wagle Hall, Kandewadi. Messrs. K. R. Patwardhan K. B. Petkar and Champaklal G. Mody will act as Judges.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS : All the members of the Bombay National Guards are asked to attend the parade at 7 a m today (Sunday) for usual parade. From the parade gound guards are to March to the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 7-30 a m for the monthly flag salutation to be held at the Cougress House. Instructions will be given, in connection with the Central Assembly Election to be held on 26th and 27th inst., after the flag salutation.

ACADEMY OF ISLAM AND 3 ARTS : Grand Eed luncheon today (Sunday) at new Salle a manger, at Mongini. Mrs. Fraeny Cama will sing songs. Dr. Udashi will recite Dohas, Dramatic and Surprise items include an interesting programme. The speakers are Allama Rasheed Turabi-Fyzee Rahamin and Prof. Mama. All are cordially welcomed by obtaining entry vouchers from Atiya Begum.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI : Under the auspices of the association Mr. Ramu Thakkar will relate stories and songs to children today (Sunday), at 9 a m in the Rashtriya Shala Hall.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: Social Gathering of the Club will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p m at the S I E Society's School Hall, Matunga. Dr. J. M. Kumarappa will speak on "My Experiences in the U.S.A.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Raja Vidya—the Kingly Science" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) evening at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

AMATEUR ARTISTS ACADEMY: There will be a Concert of Vocal Music by Mrs. Saraswati Rane today (Sunday) 5 p m at Laxmi Baug, Bhatwadi.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES : Swami Sambhuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) at 9 a m. The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall today (Sunday) at 5-15 p m. All are invited.

GOAN YOUTH LEAGUE : Public Protest Meeting against Portuguese Fascism today (Sunday), the day of the conquest of Goa, Blavatsky Lodge, at 10-30 a.m. various political organisations of this country will participate.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS : A meeting will be held at 5 p m today (Sunday) at Podar College, Matunga, to protest against mischievous propaganda carried on by Poet Vallathoi for the communists against Kerala Youth Congress in particular and Bombay Malayalees in general. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY : "A meeting of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held today (Sunday) 4 p m at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Harvey Road, Chowpaty, when Mr. D. C. Amin will deliver a lecture on "Indian National Army from Astrological point of view.

B. T. ANKLESARIA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY : Today at 4-45 p m at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall. Jashan ceremony at 6 p. m. Sirdar Dastur Noshirwan, Dr. Dastur Mirza, Dastur Bode and others will speak. Sir R. P. Masani to preside.

BAHAI HALL : Telli Road, Andheri Public Lecture: on "The Spirit of the Youth" by H M Manji today (Sunday) at 5 p m

HARIJAN STUDENTS AND WORKERS MEETING : A meeting of Harijan Students and Workers will be held at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. to consider the proposal of starting a periodical for Harijans. All Harijan Students requested to be present at this meeting.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Nov. 25.
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Shaukat Ali 9-30 Pannalal Ghosh (Flute) 9-50 J L Ranade 10-15 Malti Pande (Nasik) 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Seeta Moolky 11-40 R. N. Paradkar 12-0 Amanat Ali Khan 12-45 p.m News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from the Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour 2-30 Children's Half-Hour 4-20 Children's Programme 5-0 R. N. Paradkar 5-30 Malti Pande (Vocal) 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Seeta Moolky 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Shaukat Ali 7-0 Pannalal Ghosh : (Flute) 7-15 Malti Pande 7-30 J L. Ranade & Gujarati Songs 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Selections 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Pannalal Ghosh 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Mystery Of 536 Bales Of Cloth

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 23.

Details about bribery in the name of one officer of the cloth dept. have come out. It is alleged that behind this mystery there lies a long history of 536 bales of cloth belonging to a merchant. Some time ago about 536 bales worth about 3 lakhs of rupees were going to Kathiawar from Bombay. These bales were stopped here, after some time the bales were disposed of by some interested parties and that a merchant had said: "I am totally 'dead' (i.e. ruined). I have to take money only to give to others".

Details of the sale of these bales are being collected. The residence of the Assistant Textile Commissioner (Mr. Desai) was raided at night, and searched, but nothing noteworthy was found.

LOVJI CAMA FESTIVAL OF DRAMA

To all the amateurs interested in the development of drama, Mrs. Saria Bannerjee and Miss Almy Adenwalla, joint Honorary Secretaries, Managing Committee, Lovji Cama Festival of Drama send the following appeal :

The Lovji Cama Competition has grown in size, shape and form. Year by year more and more entries were received, and the facilities to the competitors were increased.

To-day, the call for entries is to be stronger and louder than ever-before. We had a limited number to tackle till last year; now the Indian Languages command our attention and if we have not been as vociferous in the English Press as in the past, it is because our attention and energies are divided.

But now the time is drawing to a close and if those, who have kept the flame of English Drama burning, are not coming forward, it is possible that it may be dimmed or even extinguished!

To all those amateurs interested in the development of Drama in the English Language, we send out this clarion call—get together form teams and send in your entries by the 6th of December.

The Festival which will be in the form of a Competition between teams of amateurs will be held from about the 7th to the 17th of January in the St. Xavier's College Hall.

In order that the standard of Dramatics should be really high, an Elimination Contest has been arranged about three weeks before the Festival. That is the reason why we have asked for entries so early in December. The selected teams however, shall have the added opportunity of improving even after the Elimination so that when they appear at the final contest during January they will really be presenting their best.

The coveted Lovji Cama Challenge Trophy shall be presented to the team which obtains the highest total of marks in each separate language group.

Christians' Public Meeting

To accord support to the Congress candidates, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. M. R. Masani, in the ensuing elections to the Central Legislative Assembly, under the joint auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, Maharashtra Nationalist Christian Party and Goa Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day at 10-45 a m at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and among the speakers will be Dr. Ubaldo M. Mascarenhas, Dr. Menino De Souza, and Mr. John S. S. Malelu. The candidates will also address the meeting.

MARWADI'S SUPPORT FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce has issued an appeal to all the members of the Chamber exhorting them to support the Congress candidates and to cast their votes evenly in favour of Dr. Deshmukh and Syt. Masani.

INDIAN COTTON CROP REPORT.

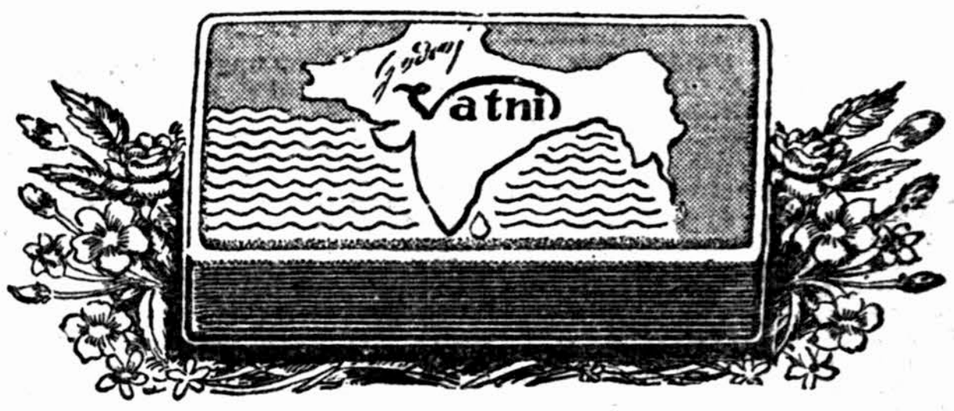
The Second All-India Cotton Forecast 1945-46 estimates will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association) Marwari Bazar Bombay, at 3 p.m. (I. S. T.), on Wednesday, the November.

GINNINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

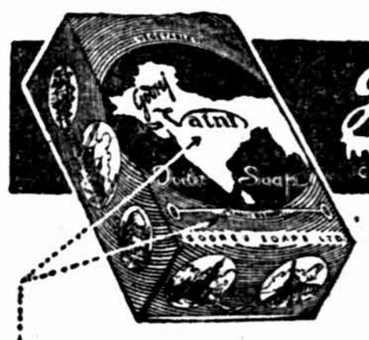
WASHINGTON, Nov 22.

Yesterday's official ginnings upto mid-November were only 6429,000 bales compared with last year's 9433,000 bales, in 1943 9930,000 and in 1941 10,677,000 bales.

The NEW Figure of India's Popular Beauty



Your beloved, buxom 'Vatni' has had a miraculous beauty treatment. Without any loss *whatever* in weight or in the many lovable qualities of her birth, she has banished her curves and acquired this elegant, new figure. You'll recognise this gem of a girl—snuggled in the green-and-white "gown"—by these familiar birth-marks.



Godrej Vatni Toilet Soap
CHAVI BRAND

Vatni "baby" (New shape): cartoned individually like the Big soap.

Some of the other renowned Godrej 'chavi' brand Toilet Soaps:—
No. 1 Sandal Limbu Khus
Shaving Stick Shaving Round
Godrej 'chavi' brand GLYCERINE

The soap and this Green-and-White carton *genuine* only if they bear these marks.

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.
Bombay: P. O. Jacob Circle.
Ahmedabad: Maneck Chowk—Depot for Gujrat, Kathiawad and Cutch.

ATTENTION, please!

Godrej SOAPS, LTD do NOT manufacture or sell washing soaps. Soaps other than these 'chavi' brand Toilet Soaps are NOT the products of this Company.

No. 1 No. 2 Vatni Sandal Limbu Khus
FAMILY Turkish Bath Shaving Stick Shaving Round

HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

New York Cotton Market opened steady. Prices eased on accumulation of small hedges over the holiday and a disposition to emphasise widespread strikes and delays in the pace bill. Market later turned quiet but steadier on routine trade buying and scattered price-fixing, coupled with the ever present inflationary impulses and favourable comment on the appointment of the export advisory board to facilitate exports of surplus cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 23.

December	24.14—06
January	24.23—05
March	24.08—03
March highest (10-12 a.m.)	24.14+03
March lowest (10 a.m.)	24.08—08
May	23.95—07
July	23.73—08
October	23.03—11
December	22.94—11
Middling Spot	—24.72—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December	24.12—03
March	24.10—03
May	23.98—05
July	23.75—08
October	23.02—14
Middling Spot	23.85—

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

December	24.21
March	24.12
May	24.02

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

The local bullion market was very steady on renewed buying in Gold. The market opened at Rs. 82/8 for Forward Gold and after declining to Rs 82/4 advanced to Rs. 82/12. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 133/2 and declined to Rs. 132/12 and steadied at Rs. 132/14.

Later on the market was steady and closed as under :—

	Rs.	as.	a.
Ready Gold	82	14	0
Forward Gold	82	13	0
Ready Silver	133	5	0
Forward Silver	132	13	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 423/8 for January and declined to Rs. 422/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was renewed buying and January improved to Rs. 426/8 and steadied at Rs 425/8.

Later on there was professional selling and January declined to Rs. 421/12. There was renewed buying and the market improved to Rs. 425 but again ruled quiet at Rs 423/8. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C January	422	8	0
I.C.C March	427	8	0
I.C.C. May	436	0	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 783 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN P.O.W.S FIRED ON IN KRANJI CAMP

HAVILDAR'S STORY AT RED FORT COURT MARTIAL

Jap Officer Threatened To Shoot 100 If One I N A Man Was Killed

RED FORT, DELHI, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): AT TO-DAY'S HEARING OF THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TRYING CAPT. SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, CAPT. SAHGAL AND LIEUT. DHILLON, JAMADAR AHMED NAWAZ, WHO TOOK PART IN THE MALAYAN CAMPAIGN, SAID THAT ON JUNE 7, 1942, HE WAS TAKEN TO SINGAPORE FROM A P.O.W. CAMP AT KUALA LUMPUR ALONG WITH 52 OTHERS OF HIS UNIT.

Witness was ordered to prepare a list of those who volunteered for the I.N.A. and those who did not volunteer. Only four men of his battalion volunteered at Kuala Lumpur and they were among those who were brought to Singapore. From Singapore the non-volunteers were transferred to various other camps until they reached the Buller Camp. On September 13, the V. C. O.'s at the Buller Camp and a Havildar-clerk were taken to a concentration camp. Subedar Hari Singh of the Second Gurkha Rifles was one of the party.

LIFE THREATENED

When they reached the concentration camp, they were made to fall in and some soldiers searched them and took away everything they had, such as papers, watches, pens, whistles, etc. They were next taken to a tent which was surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by an armed sentry. The first night at the concentration camp, at about 11 p.m., witness was taken by the sentry to another place. Witness was told that they were undergoing troubles, that as they were educated they should know better and volunteer for the I.N.A. and that lots of complaints against witness had reached Mohan Singh at the supreme headquarters. "When you were at Kuala Lumpur and at Singapore, witness was further told, "you asked the Mussalmans not to join the I.N.A." For doing this, witness was advised to join the I.N.A. otherwise he was told he was in danger of losing his life. Witness added, "I told them that I do not care for that. Then I was told that I will know next day the consequence of my refusing to joint the I.N.A."

PRISONERS BEATEN

Next day all the prisoners at the concentration camp—about 20 or 250 persons—were made to fall in. The V.C.O.'s were lined up separately. Then three soldiers came and ordered witness and others to double march. As soon as they had started, the soldiers beat them with lathis. At the end of the march the soldiers gave them sacks, bamboo and tins and asked them to fill the sacks with cow dung, double march and empty them three hundred yards inside the concentration camp. The three sepoys who accompanied them got tired and stopped on the way at different places. When the prisoners passed them, they were beaten. If anyone tried to avoid being beaten by passing the sepoys quickly, he was ordered to put his hands down and then beaten. There were two armed sentries on the way, whom the prisoners had to salute.

When the cow dung had been completely removed, an officer ordered the sepoys to stop beating and asked the prisoners to mix the cow dung with ash and earth. Subedar Major Hari Singh was already doing this work when witness saw him.

CANE PUNISHMENT

Witness said that there were nine men who did this work. A sack and a bamboo was carried between two each while the ninth man was given a tin. They had to work from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour's rest in between.

All the people in the camp could see what was going on. The people who did the beating were a Lance Naik of the Hksra Unit, a sepoy belonging to the Signal Corps and a sepoy belonging to the Twelfth Frontier Force. They were wearing badges of the I.N.A.

There was a roll-call every evening. They were told the first evening that if anybody reported sick and the doctor said he was not sick, he would be given 12 strokes by cane. A sub-officer of the I.N.A. used to give them a lecture every evening there and it was the same man who told them this.

One day, a man was told to come forward and an order was given to him to give him 12 strokes because he had reported sick and the doctor said he was not sick. He was ordered to go down on his hands and knees. After receiving six strokes he became unconscious and the punishment was stopped.

METHOD IN BEATING

One day, when they were doing fatigues, they heard somebody crying. when they looked in that direction they saw about 60 yards away a man clad in khaki uniform with hands tied to a stick and his feet to iron pegs from behind. He was beaten by two sepoys. When he made more noise(the officer shouted from a far to the sepoys: "Stop, you do not know how to beat properly". The officer came to the spot, asked the sepoys to gag the man, too the lathi from one of the sepoys and beat the man twice. The officer then said, "This is the way to beat". The sentry who was there when they were all looking in that direction then took them away. The sentry had a lathi in his hand and whenever they slackened, he used to beat them.

At the roll-call every evening, witness continued, they were told that they were foolish people not to join the I.N.A. because the Japanese had promised that they would hand over India to Indians after conquering it. They remained in that camp for six days not a single man volunteered for the I.N.A.

The food that they got at the camp was a small quantity of rice mixed up with insects and small stones, and a little boiled vegetable curry with a little salt in it.

From this camp they were taken to a separate camp, where they saw several V.C.O.'s and I.C.O.'s Very many Indian National Army officers used to come there but only two of them gave talks. Witness never joined the I.N.A.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, (defence), witness said that on September 13 they were taken to a concentration camp. It was a separate place in which there were many partitions. The Buller Camp was approximately eight miles away. The place where they were was about 300 to 400 yards square. There were about 250 prisoners and the rest of the people belonged to the I.N.A. staff. There was nobody else there besides them and the prisoners.

By the word "prisoner" he meant those people who were not volunteers. They were those who were prisoners and never volunteered for the I.N.A. and tried to prevent other people from volunteering. Out of these 250 people, he knew about 10 or 12. He did not know the others.

The names of the men he knew were: Lt. Purshotamdas Sub. Ahmed Khan (1), Sub. Ahmed Khan (2), Jam Sarvar Khan, Jam Fakir Mohammad Jam. Gulam Mohammad Sharif, Jam Alla Bux, Jam. Sher Mohammad, Sub. Sher Mohammad, Sub. Maj. Hari Singh, Hav Mohammad Khan (1), Hav. Mohammad (2), and Hav. Chanan Shah

Q: Did you not know the others at all?

A: No.

LAUGHTER IN COURT

There was laughter in the court when witness, who had all along spoken in Hindustani, said "No" in English. The president of the Court Martial, Maj. Gen. Blaxland, called for silence and said "This is a court of law and not a musical hall. I shall have to take drastic steps if this court is not treated with due respect."

Q: Answer this question carefully. On September 13 Subedar Ahmed Khan of the 5-2 Punjab Regiment was arrested on a charge of theft?

A: He was taken to the concentration camp, but I do not know on what charge.

Q: The people you named were prisoned who were guilty either of theft or of indiscipline. Is it or is it not?

A: No; They were not guilty of any offences or of indiscipline.

INTENTION OF DEFENCE

Mr. Bhulahai Desai told the Court Martial that he was putting this question on very clear instructions because defence hoped to prove that they were guilty of offences mentioned.

Q: Was Sub. Ahmed Khan your friend?

A: He belongs to my battalion.

Q: I am asking you whether he was your friend.

A: What do you mean by "friend?"

Q: Were you personally interested in him, just a little more than merely belonging to your battalion?

A: I had no spesial friendship with Sub. Ahmed Khan.

Q: Do you know Capt. Arshad?

A: Yes.

Q: Was Sub. Ahmed Khan pardoned and released on the intervention of Capt. Arshad?

A: Sub. Ahmed Khan was released when all the other men in the separation camp were released. When I went from the concentration camp to the separation camp, Sub. Ahmed Khan was still in the separation camp. After that he fell sick and he was brought to the hospital which was near our separation camp.

Q: Was he there in detention on some offence?

A: I do not know.

ISOLATION

Q: Did you ever ask him why he was there?

A: No, he was in a separate tent and had no permission to see him. The camps were separated by barbed wire and the occupants of one camp could not meet the occupants of other camps.

Q: How many people were with Sub. Ahmed Khan in his tent?

A: I cannot say because I never went to that camp.

Q: Do you mean that Sub. Ahmed Khan's camp was invisible from where you were because there was barbed wire in between?

A: There was another line of tents intervening between my tent and the tent in which Sub. Ahmed Khan was. Only when we were on fatigues and when we were on the evening roll-call did we come to know how many people were with us.

To further questions by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, witness replied that at the concentration camp there was a garden in which vegetables were cultivated and the prisoners were made to work there. He did not know what the cow dung was taken for. He only knew they were made to carry it as a punishment. They stacked the cowdung near a road in the camp, and on both sides of the roads was the garden. Only for three hours on the first day they had to carry the cowdung. For the remaining days they were digging and levelling earth and preparing garden plots. Witness did not know who sowed the seeds.

There was laughter and the court again warned spectators against laughing. "I ask you to remember this is a very serious trial and I am not going to allow laughter again" said Maj. Gen. Blaxland.

FIRING IN KRANJI CAMP.

Hav. Mohammed Sarwar, 7-22 Mountain Regiment, R. I. Artillery, spoke of firing on prisoners in the Kranji camp. He did not know how many POW there were in the camp

One day two V.C.O.'s and a party of Sikh guards came to the camp and ordered them to fall in line and said that they should all join the I.N.A. The prisoners included their Maulvi. The guard commandant ordered that those who wanted to join the I.N.A. should fall in on the other side. None of the prisoners volunteered. "Thereupon", witness said, "the Jamadar and Subedar took out their pistols and started firing at us and ordered the Sikh guards also to fire on us. Approximately the strength of the guards were 14 They also started firing. When two of us were killed, Lance Naik Mohammed Khan and Gunner Alla Ditta, Naik Mohammed Hanif who saw them dying cried 'Narai-Taqbid' and everybody responded 'Alla-ho-Akbar.' Every body cried 'Alla-ho-Akbar' and the guards continued to fire and many of us were wounded. Then one of the guards who was firing was hit on the head with a spade and he fell dead on the spot. His head was split open. For 15 minutes they continued firing and when the ammunition was exhausted, they picked up their dead, put them in a lorry and drove off."

After they drove off, witness continued, some Japanese officers accompanied by I.N.A. officers which included a colonel from the Kapurthala Regiment came to the camp. The Japanese officer told the prisoners: "If you kill one I.N.A. man we will kill a hundred of you in return."

JOINED BECAUSE OF TROUBLES

After that the Havildars among the prisoners were separated and the rest of the regiment marched from here to the Bidadari Camp. Before the march, the Havildar in charge of the prisoners told the men that none of them should join the I.N.A. whatever might happen to them. Witness was taken to a concentration camp where the internees were treated very badly and often beaten with canes. Some of the V.C.O.'s were so badly beaten that they were incapacitated. Witness himself was laid flat on the ground and beaten till he became unconscious and then taken to a hospital. Among the Havildars who were badly beaten were Nurkhan, Mohammad Sarwar, Mohammad Hanif and Syed Mahmud. Witness remained in the hospital for three weeks. "When I was discharged from the hospital", he said, "I was taken to the Kranji Camp. After that I joined the I.N.A. because of these troubles. I wanted to escape and also I was getting no food or medicine. I made up my mind that when I was detailed to the front I will desert.

NO FAITH IN I.N. A.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai witness said that he was in hospital No. IV. It was a very big hospital and there were patients of all kinds. He was treated well and after discharge was taken to the Kranji Camp. In the Kranji Camp he heard a lecture and then joined the I.N.A. The only thing that made him join the I.N.A. was that he wanted to escape bad treatment.

Q: Do you know why the I.N.A was formed?

A: I came to know that we were trying to free India.

Q: You were expected to go and fight.

A: Yes. I knew it was question of life or death. I thought that death was better than these troubles I had no faith that they would set India free. I had every faith that if I go to the front I will be able to go to the other side.

To further questions witness replied that he was one of the three hundred kept in a portion of the camp and besides them there were many more. The unit commander was Lt. Purshotam Das. It was a Japanese P.O.W. camp. Often prisoners were split up into parties and were made to do fatigues. The guard who was killed in the scuffle was Sardar Singh of the Kapurthala Regiment.

Q: Did they ask you to surrender the ring leaders?

A: I don't know.

Q: Was there a scuffle between the guards and the men?

A: Yes. There was a fight between the men of my unit and the guards after they had opened fire on us.

Q: How many guards were there?

A: Fourteen.

Q: How many of you were killed and wounded?

A: Two killed and three wounded.

Q: Did these people fire on you unprovoked?

A: They only started firing on us because we refused to join the I.N.A

Mr. Desai: Was there any conversation between the guards and your men before they fired?

A: No.

Q: They just came in and you did nothing and they started firing.

A: We were asked to fall in and they asked us to join the I.N.A. When we refused, they started firing. I do not know anything about the guards trying to arrest anybody.

Questioned by the Advocate General, Sir N. P. Engineer, witness said that the guards retreated as they fired with rifles. The Jamadar and Subedar were firing with pistols and hence they could not go near them. For 15 minutes they fired and when their ammunition was exhausted they withdrew. Witness and his men had no chance of getting to face them except the one man whom they killed.

The court adjourned till Monday, November 26.

MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR HARMONY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Press Statement issued by Dr Jos. Alban D'Souza Hayor of Bombay:—

"The public must have read in this morning's papers the open letter addressed to me by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee re: the proposed public meeting of Muslims to be held this evening at Umer Gallery adjoinng Mr. Lalljee's Bungalow at Warden Road in connection with the Assembly Elections. Without desiring in the least to interfere with the right of every group to conduct its own election campaign and without in any way intending to enlist support for one candidate in preference to another, I as the Mayor of Bombay would appeal to all citizens without any reservation to avoid occasions and situations likely to create disharmony or disorder. At least, in the conduct of our elections we should be able to manage ourselves without official interference I am confident that during the days that follow citizens of Bombay will bear my appeal in mind and conduct themselves with dignity and honour.

Laxmi's Arrest Confirmed

Burma Indians Considered Her A Saviour

RANGOON, Nov. 24 (A.P.A.): The Burma Governmen, today confirmed that Dr. Laxmi Swaminathan, former Lieutenant-Colonel in the Women's regiment of the Indian National Army, was arrested by military police under the Defence of Burma Rules. She has been interned in Kalaw, a holiday rendezvous in Southern Shan States.

Dr. Laxmi was interesting herself in Burma Indians left back under the Japanese and was agitating for their repatriation. Her arrest took place on November 15.

The dispensary in which she had maintained consulting rooms and given free treatment to needy Indians was empty and bare today. It had an atmosphere of gloom. The only person present was a downcast Indian dispenser, who with tears in his eyes said, "Laxmi is gone. They have taken her away and she is not coming back."

It was obvious he controlled his emotions only by effort as he spoke of the young woman, whom Indians here loved as a saviour because of her labours to improve their lot and treat their ills.

WHAT BAJPAI TOLD SIR J. C. GHOSH

Keep Mum On Funds Spent On India's Scientific Research

BOMBAY, Saturday

"Scientific research is of first rate national importance and it should be vigorously pursued by any national government", said Sir J. C. Ghosh in a speech here. Prof. Ghosh welcomed the National Planning Committee's approach to this question expressed in its recent resolution stating that scientific research should be considered as an integral part of national development.

Explaining how the fruits of research make a country richer, Prof. Ghosh pointed out that most industries in the U. S. had undergone revolutionary changes as a result of improved technological processes. Judging by U. S. mechanical and electrical power, he said, the U. S. was three times more advanced than Britain and 100 times India.

Sir John Chandra mentioned that while the delegation of Indian scientists was in America, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Government of India's Agent-General in Washington, had told them that they were free to talk what they wished in America. But Sir Girja had said that it was unwise to mention the amount of money that was spent by India for scientific research, because it was ridiculously small. "I hope the future ambassadors of India will not find themselves in a similarly embarrassing position", he said.

"PEOPLE'S LANGUAGE CANNOT BE DIVIDED"

Gandhiji Says Learning Of Urdu And Hindi Scripts As Dear To Him As Swaraj

BOMBAY, Nov. 24, (U.P.I.): "To understand your people and win Sawaraj for our country do not be deterred from the small effort of learning the two important scripts of our land, Nagari and Urdu. To keep faith one must be cent per cent faithful. It is not a bit of bread which you can break up in pieces. A language of a people cannot be divided. It is one and indivisible like Truth. Therefore whether you like it or not you will have to learn and love Urdu".

This advice was tendered by Gandhiji at Birla House on November 19 last to workers of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha in reply to their question why should the Urdu script be imposed on a person who does not like it and wishes to learn the national language only through the Devnagari script.

Gandhiji said: "It is not a question of like or dislike. If yohu do not like the Urdu script then I conclude that you do not like Hindustani. The Urdu script must be learnt. Without effort and sacrifice we cannot dream of winning freedom. So far as the Provinces of Bombay, Gujarat and Maharashtra are concerned the question of learning the Nagri script does not arise at all as everybody knows it already. Then where does Hindustani Prachar Sabha come in? In learning the other script do not think you are conferring a favour on any one. It should be considered as your duty. It is national work and everyone should do it. By learning both the scripts you can better understand both the Hindi and the Urdu developments of the language. I can understand sanscritized Hindu, but what about the masses? It is our duty to learn both the scripts. Then alono can we honestly serve the country in a humble way. According to me one who does not have a liking for the Urdu script has no liking for Swaraj also. The masses do not understand pure Hindi or pure Urdu. So Hindustani should be evolved in such a way that even the illiterate masses can understand it.

NO SWARAJ AS GIFT

"Mere slogans would not help us in achieving our goal of freedom. Taking as little trouble as possible and looking to your wordly advancement will leave your Swaraj just a dream. Nagari and Urdu both are equally dear to me. So when I say learn the Urdu script I have no enmity towards the other script. Our Swaraj cannot be given to us as a gift but we shall have to win it through our own untiring efforts."

On being asked whether script should be given as much importance as the language Gandhiji said: Language and script are both necessary in practice. How are we after all to solve the question of writing to our own Muslim brethren who know only the other script? If we argue, what have we to do with them? Then I say why both or about Swaraj? I want to learn all the thirteen scripts and want to know them equally well. Had you given one-seventh of the time to the learning of these scripts as you have given to English, you would have learnt all the thirteen scripts by now. It is not difficult to learn the Urdu script. It can be done with great ease and facility."

"IF I WERE A TEACHER"

In reply to a question why the Urdu script is not taught to the student after the Nagri is learnt, Gandhiji said: "If I had been a teacher I would have taught four or five scripts at the same time I did not take four or five such teachers who even eight days to learn the Urdu script. There should at least be four or five such teachers who may know the two scripts perfectly and may be able to teach them. It could be left to the option of the teacher whether he taught the two scripts together or one after the other. But I should examine them in both before giving them a certificate".

In conclusion, replying to a question about the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Gandhiji said: "Tandonji is my friend. I love him. We have lived together for for a long time. But now on this question we are taking two different paths; but we do not stand in each other's way. Personally for myself I want to see Saraswati after the union of Ganga and Jamuna."

ALGERIA, Nov. 24 (APA). As an aftermath to the Arab uprisings last May the military tribunal at Constantine inflicted the death penalty on six Arabs on Friday. Eight-four Arabs were sentenced to various terms of hard labour while 30 of the accused were acquitted.

VIJAYLAXMI SPEAKS OUT

"Britain Has Crushed Soul Of India"

SPRINGFIELD (Ohio), Nov. 24 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit stated here to-day: "I have little faith in statesmen to bring about world security. I believe common peoples are the ones who will make an entire world structure for peace if they get their thinking straight on major matters in all countries of the world.

"If, however, the world remains composed of possessor nations and nations possessed", Mrs. Pandit added, "there will be war after war until peoples of the earth destroy themselves.

"I said at San Francisco that a challenge of the next war would come quicker than anyone supposes, and would come from Asia, and has come, for there is war going on in Asia now betraying the principles for which men and women of Allied armies died. We cannot forgive the British not because they exploited our (India) country; not because they denied us the rights belonging to human beings, but because they have crushed the soul of the Indian people.

"The situation in India is grave. India is in revolt, and if there is war, it will be a race war. However, there need be no war if the victorious nations share what they are interested in and employ principles, and not political expediency in their thinking."

SECOND TEST TEAMS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): The Australians Services cricket side for the second unofficial Test against an Indian Eleven which commences on the Eden Gardens Ground tomorrow will be as follows: Hassett (capt.). Miller, Whitington, Carmody, Pettiford, Pepper, Cristofani, Williams Roper, Sismey and Ellis. Workman (twelfth man).

The hours of play: 10-15 a.m. to 12-15 p.m.; 1-45 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and 4-15 p.m. to 5-15 p.m. (I.S.T.).

Umpires: Messrs J. R. Patel and M. G. Bhave.

All the Indian players are now in Calcutta. The Bombay contingent with V. M. Merchant, Vinoo Mankad, R. S. Modi. K. K. Tarapore D. G. Phadkar. E. S. Maka and L. Amarnath arrived last evening and were seen practising today at the Eden gardens. The final selection will be made tomorrow morning. A running comment of the test will be broadcast by Mr. Sarvadhikary with Mr. P. R. Surita from 2-30 p.m. to 3-5 p.m. and from 3-20 p.m. to 4-15 p.m. (I.S.T.).

Police Chief Explains Rangoon Curfew: No Political Reason

RANGOON, Nov. 24 (API.)

Mr. B. C. Orr, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, told the "Associated Press of India" today that the state of crime in the city compelled the authorities to impose curfew which had nothing to do with the political situation. "There are now as a result of the war, "he said, "large number of unlicensed arms, wihch have got into the hands of wrong people who are using them to commit robberies and dacoities. If the police know anybody is out at night on unlawful occasions, it is much easier for them to check crime."

BURMA RICE FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23. (API.) Several shiploads of Burma rice are expected to reach Bombay, Madras, Cochin Port and Calcutta before the end of December, 1945, said Mr. B. Sen, Director General of Food in an interview with the "Associated Press of India."

Mr. Sen refused to disclose the total quantity of rice that is expected to arrive in India before the end of the year, as he thought any information on this would produce repercussions in the Indian market.

Rice arriving at each of these ports will be purely for regional distribution.

Indian Rice For Ceylon

COLOMBO, Nov. 23 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the Government of India have made a further loan of 6,500 tons of rice to Ceylon to tide over the rice shortage.

State Medical Faculty, Bombay

The result of the First L. M. P. Examination held in November 1945, are declared. The numbers of the successful candidates are as below:—

1 4 5 6 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 26 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 37 40 42 43 44 45 46 47 50 52 53 54 55 57 60 61.

The percentage of result comes to 66.1. No. 24 stands first in order of merit.

How To Vote Tomorrow

The election of two members of the Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay City (Non-Mohammedan Constituency) takes place on Monday, November 26. Each voter has two votes to cast and the Congress has a claim on both. There are two Congress Candidates and you are requested scrupulously to divide them evenly between the two Congress Candidates as follows:

G. V. DESHMUKH	X
K. H. Dhamdhare	
M. R. MASANI	X

A Vote Each For Congress Nominees

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. M. R. Masani, Congress candidates from the City (Non-Mohammadan) Constituency in the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly, have issued the following appeal:—

"As is well-known, we are standing jointly as Congress Candidates for these elections. It is possible in such elections for friends and sympathisers of individual candidates in their over-enthusiasm to ask voters in particular walks of life or of particular communities to give both votes to one or other of the Congress Candidates. We are taking this opportunity to make it clear to all our friends as well as to all voters in the City that, they should scrupulously respond to the call of the Cougress to divide their votes evenly by giving us one vote each."

DAY OF TRIAL

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., in an appeal on eve of the election says:—

Tomorrow (Monday) is the polling day for the election to the Central Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay (Non-Mahomedan General Constituency).

On behalf of the Congress candidates some arrangements have been made to provide conveyance to voters coming to various booths, but we are afraid these arrangements are bound to fall short of the requirements, looking to the number of booths and also the vast number of voters to be conveyed. Hiring of cars is strictly forbidden and hence we have entirely to depend upon the willing help of Congress friends. The Congress voters are therefore requested not to wait for the conveyance but anynow go to their appropriate booths and cast their votes for the Congress candidates.

Tomorrow is indeed a day of trial not only for the voters of the Central Legislative Assembly, but also for all nationally-minded citizens of this great city. We are going to be judged by how we act tomorrow. The City's enthusiasm will, no doubt rise to the highest pitch and the City will rise as one man to demonstrate its love and loyalty to the Indian National Congress. The B. P. C. C. expects every citizen to conduct himself peacefully with honour and dignity and in the best traditions of the Congress.

Tomorrow's vote must show beyond any doubt that this City solidly stands behind the Indian National Congress in its struggle for complete independence.—JAI HIND

URGENT MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS

A meeting of all the Congress workers who have volunteered for Central Assembly Election will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 A.M. in the Congress House, 2nd Floor.

SAVARKAR'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): "I implore all non-Muslim citizens of Bombay, who are entitled to vote in the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly, to cast both their votes in favour of Mr. K. H. Dhamdhere, who is standing as a candidate on Hindu Mahasabha ticket." says Mr. V. D. Savarkar, former President of the Hindu Mahasabha, in a public appeal to the non-Muslim electorate of Bombay.

Mr. Savarkar says that both the Congress candidates are public spirited and patriotic men, but they are contesting the elections on Congress ticket and the Congress "has ceased to be national, democratic and progressive."

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Geologists. Candidates must possess Degree in Geology from Dhanbad or Benares Hindu University and must have extensive experience of prospecting specially in Coal Fields in C. P. & C. I. States Apply to Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5. Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable 5577

Wanted a Manager for a new English Daily to be started in the Punjab. Persons with thorough knowledge of all details relating to the setting up and running of a new Press with latest Printing Machinery and with considerable experience of managing a Daily in all its departments and possessing organising capacity, should apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary to Box No. 5580 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a highly qualified Architect with thorough knowledge and experience of Modern architecture, planning and designing, capable of giving detailed, complete and modern designs for factories, houses, bungalows, (including Pre-fabricated houses), Flats, Offices, Public buildings, Cinema Halls, etc Knowledge of cooling and air conditioning will be an additional qualification. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum terms to Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 5580

Wanted 2 B.Sc. Teachers, Physics and Chemistry or Maths. (B.T. or D. Phy. Ed.). Any community permanent posts, decent salaries, D. A. & P. F. benefits. Apply personally, Principal Banaji, Master's Tutorial Boys' H. School, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. 76

Wanted competent First Class Mechanical Engineer having experience of Aerated Water Factory. Apply with testimonials Box No. 98, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Surveyors for our Coal Fields in C. P. and C. I. States. Must be qualified persons having practical experience of Theodolite and other kinds of survey. Persons who have worked for over six years in C. P. and C. I States Coal Fields should apply to Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable. 5646

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Get London American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi. 9425

Matrics! Become Graduates (Punjab University) by 15 months' home study. Apply Dewan's, Lahore. 69

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores, lying at Ordnance Depot, Chheoki.

Store.	Quantity..	Condition.
Trie Thnolamine	Gallons. 5,000	Serviceable.

2. The stores were purchased to Government specification but will be sold subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above. The stores can be inspected ex site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2461/ CHM due by 4 P M on 10th December, 1945", should be accompanied with a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial/Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi, under the head "Revenue Deposits".

5. Tenders should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 10-12-45.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-12-45.

7. Delivery of the store will be ex-site and removal should be completed within a fortnight from the date of acceptance of the tender.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted per gallon.

5594

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SNAKE BITE CURE

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A Radium Release.

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EK-DIN-KA SULTAN
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
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Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m. Plans Open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.
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Inder's marriage comes on 12th December 1945. Please reach or communicate Raj Kishore.

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Ceylon Indians Must Be Given Adult Franchise

"Went To Island On Guarantee Of Equal Treatment

KARACHI, Nov. 23. (A.P.I.): Mr. A. Aziz, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, in an address to the Rotary Club, Karachi, today said: "We want all Indians who are now in the island to have adult franchise absolutely on par with the rest on the people of the island. Our points are that all Indians went to Ceylon on the guarantee of equal treatment. We are not asking the same thing for those who may go to the island in future. It is a matter for the Government of India and Ceylon to regulate the future policy. All Indians including unskilled labourers now in the island have had a residence of over six years.

WITHDRAW BAN ON TRICOLOUR

Nagpur Congressmen Threaten Satyagraha

NAGPUR, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): That the Nagpur Congress will not hesitate to offer satyagraha in conformity with and under the orders of the Provincial Congress and the All-India Congress Committee, if the proposed restrictions on the hoisting of the Congress Flag in public places were not withdrawn by the Government, stated a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Nagpur Congress Committee, in connection with the dispute between the Nagpur Congress and the Government on the site of land where the Congress Memorial was erected to martyrs of 1942.

The committee which met under the presidentship of Mr. Dindayal Gupta, declared that the honour of the National Flag was a vital issue to Congressmen and hoped that the crisis would not be allowed to develop on the question of National Flag and that the Government Nazul (Land Officer) authorities would abandon the action proposed.

NEGLECTED YAWAR SPRINGS SURPRISE AT MAHALUXMI

Favourites And Outsiders Alternate On Saturday

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mixed reception was in store for the ever sport-loving Bombay's racegoers at Mahaluxmi to-day when the Third Day's programme was put on action.

The Kashmir-owned Odds On, the 5 to 4 on favourite failed miserably when placing a bad fourth in the seven runners in the chief event, the Hughes Memorial Plate. This event was won by Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar, a 11 to 1 candidate. No Wonder, the next best backed candidate in the race broke down near the second furlong post and was removed in a horse-van as he was unable to walk up. Davison was indisposed and therefore he was unable to fulfil his day's engagements but the failure of the Odds On favourite, Odds On cannot be attributed to Chavan who was deputed in his place. The favourite was noticed trailing the field in the early stage but promised like coming up soon after entering the straight. Later on, when a furlong was left to reach the winning post, the famous Kashmir filly was lying third and despite vigorous pushing by her rider, she was not inclined to extend her reputed strides. She entirely looked different when even being pegged behind from the lesser place money by the fast finishing Monel.

In the second event, the Third Division of the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate in which the favourite Ruby scored, Khade the rider of the third horse, Punter's Delight, raised an objection and that was after a brief enquiry, overruled.

The greatly supported Belamina in the last event, the Lucknow Plate, failed to figure in the frame. Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's Silverlining who was next in demand prevailed here by half a length from Windsor Way, the early pacemaker. The neglected Scotland Yard occupied the third berth.

The following are the results:

THE HAMADAN PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's QUEEN HAMIYAH 8-13 H Singh 1
Mr. Parsram Narayansingh's MARS 9-0 Sumersingh 2
Mr. Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-0 Bhoor Singh 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's BURHAN II 9-0 Dar 4

Not run: Iraq Marshal, Princess Hamiyah, Nabhan Said.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths Short head and 1 1/4 length.

Tote paid: Win Rs 36. Places Rs. 15, Rs 20 and Rs 14.

Time: 1 minute 26 seconds.

Trained by: Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel.

Favourite Isfoog and Queen Hamiyah.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Geddis's RUBY 8-4 Whiteside 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-9 Jones 2
Maj. D. D. Nimbalkar's PUNTER'S DELIGHT 8-4 P. Khade 3
Mr I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 8-4 A. Hunter 4

Not run: Crime d'Antibes.

Won by Short head, head and 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 47 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

Trained by: Forsyth.

Favourite: Ruby.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P Narayansingh's INDIAN MONEY 9-0 Evans 1
Mr A G Rangilla's FAITHFUL 9-4 Jones 2
Mrs. A L J Talib's KUTUB MINAR 8-9 Dar 3
Mr K H Irani's SHARIYAR 8-13 H Singh 4

Not run: Governor, Flying Ace and Nawadir.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 26 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 110. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 39 and Rs. 39.

Trained by R Swedani

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Baroda's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-9 Rook 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAO BAHADUR 8-9 Roberts 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 8-4 Evans 3
Mrs. Justice's GIPSY MAID 8-4 Whiteside 4

Not run: Elusive and She's Nice.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 29

Trained by: Rajya Ratna M C Patel

THE DELHI PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Gopaldas Udhavdas' SAMMY BRASS 9-2 Mohd Khan 1
Mr R Nazir's HOTCH POTCH 8-4 Virsingh 2
Mr Chandulal J Shah's MASTANI 9-4 Kheemsingh 3

The Chief of Patdi's CAREFREE 8-10 P Khade 4

Not run: Friendship.

Won by: Short head. 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 58 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.

Trained by G Bell

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8-9 Chavan 1
Mr Diamond's KEEN BOY 8-9 Burn 2
Messrs Ebrahim, Dosa and Runmal's ROYAL PRINCE 8-9 Evans 3
Mr J A Abdulezer's MARDAN 8-9 Raffaele 4

Not run: Prima Donna and Oormila.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Neck. 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 46 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26

Trained by Maj. Lad.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-9 Jones 1
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 7-11 Khade 2
Mrs. S Basherali's MONEL 7-5 A Hunter 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's ODDS ON 8-4 Chavan 4

Not run: Carlos, Ferial and Little Caesar.

Won by: Neck, Neck, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 27 and Rs. 22.

Trained by Dinshaw.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr K N Multani's PERSEPOLIS 8-5 P Khade 1
Mr Diamond's BIG PEARL 9-3 Burn 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's HIS EXCELLENCY 9-3 Evans 3
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-3 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Lady Marsh, General MacArthur and Maah Para.

Won by: 3/4 length, 2 lengths. Neck.

Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13

Trained by Ghista.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's SILVERLINING 9-0 Evans 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WINDSOR WAY 8-8 A Hunter 2
Maharaja of Baroda's SCOTLAND YARD 8-12 West 3
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-2 Rook 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 30 and Rs. 64.

Trained by W Bullock

Treble Event paid Rs. 2,813. Tickets sold 25.

POLLITT DEPLORES LABOUR POLICY

Says They Are Responsible For Every Assistance To Aspiration Of Indian People

LONDON, Nov. 24. (Reuter): Speaking at the annual Communist Party Congress in London to-day, Mr. Harry Pollitt General Secreary of the Party, said: "We are responsible for giving every assistance to the national aspirations of the Indian and Colonial peoples.

"We must demand and organise mass pressure to ensure that the Labour Government shall not use forces under its control, whether British or Indian, for suppression of the rightful struggle of peoples for freedom and independence from Imperialist oppression.

"We warn the Labour movement", asid Mr. Pollitt. "That unless it compels the Labour Government to change completely its present foreign policy, which is simply a continuation of the imperialist line of the Tory party and reactionary monopoly capitalists, there can be no fundamental social progress in Britain and that the whole future of this country is in grave peril

"Already" continued Mr. Pollitt, old imperialist rivalries are asserting themselves in sharper forms and leading capitalist in the United States—which emerged from the war indisputably the strongest economic power in the capitalistic world—have used the weapon of lend-lease against British trade rivals so that they may be in a better position to secure their own domination in world markets

"Old British interests and imperialism are everywhere being undermined from rising movements for colonial independence.

The threat is being met in alliance with fellow imperialists in France. Holland and the United States with the most open violence and oppression, particularly against the colonial peoples in Indonesia and Indo-China

"The Communist Party will never hesitate to criticise firmly and strongly the aspects of Labour Government policy which, either on home or foreign affairs, are not in the best interests of the working class and the nation. On Foreign Trade Policy Labour must make a decisive choice and find a new policy and not try to reestablish the old against the will of the colonial peoples

"It is necessary to issue a sharp warning against the present tendencies to treat Japan in the same way as Germany was treated in 1918 and to leave the old imperialist structure intact and even to use Japanese militarism as a buttress of 'law and order' against the peoples of South East Asia".

"Daily Worker" Comments On Calcutta Riots

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuter): Calcutta riots again receive front page display in the British Press today, all newspapers emphasising the fact that troops have been ordered to stand by to meet the situation.

The Conservative "Daily Mail" carries the streamer: "Casey Calls on Army" and the Liberal "News Chronicle" has the banner headline: "Troops Stand By To Meet Calcutta Rioters."

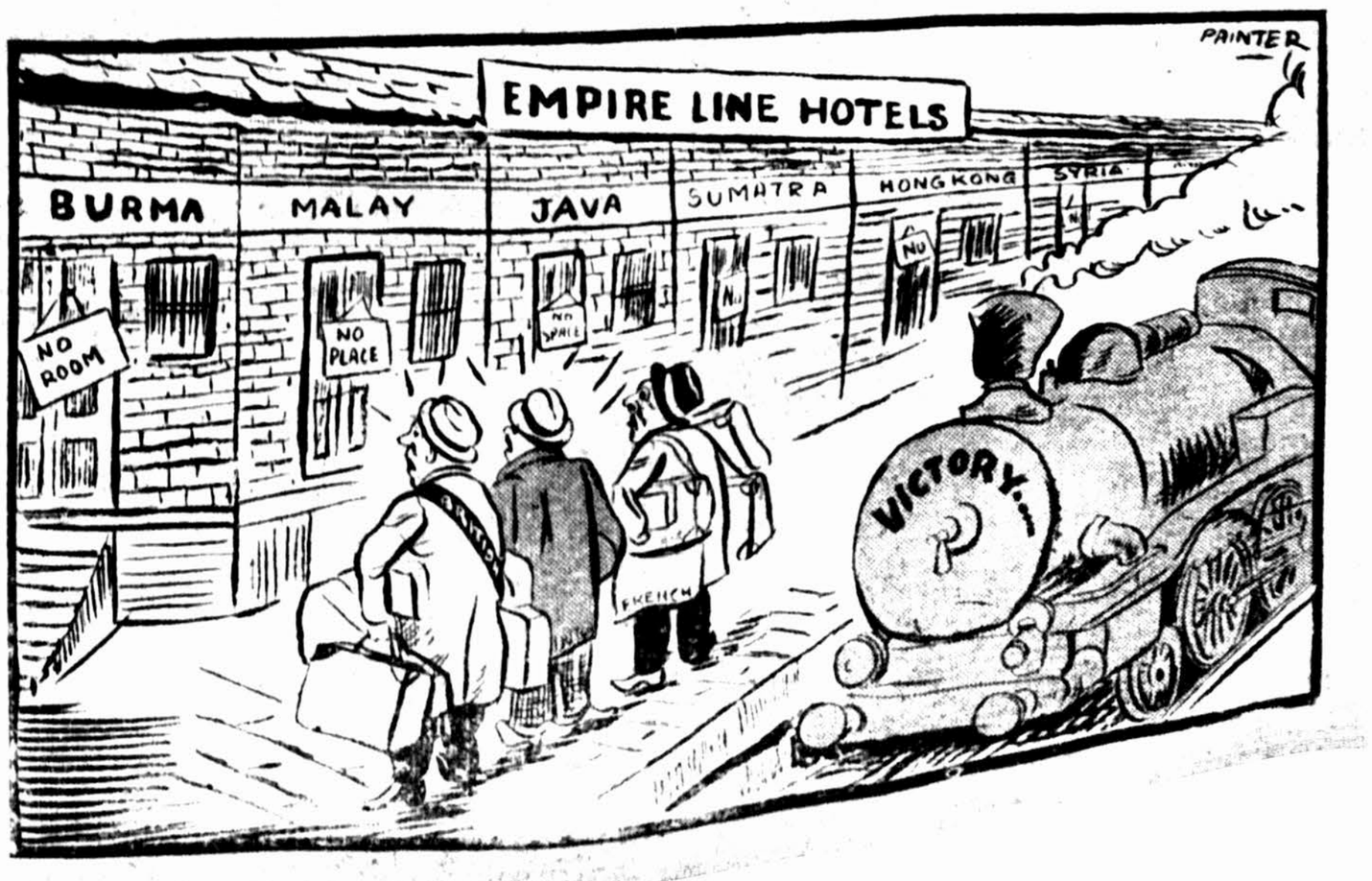
"The Real Issue Is Independence"

ALLAMA MASHRIQI URGES COMMUNAL UNITY

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD Nov. 23: In an interview to the 'Chronicle' Allama Mashriqi, Khaksar leader, said: "I do not think that we can attain independence so long as all parties do not unite on an agreed constitution. The idea of getting independence as a gift is beyond my imagination. If Congress-Muslim League or other parties of India will win election amidst internal disputes and with enmity with each other, Britain will find excuses to say that communal disputes continues in India.

The Unwanted Guests



SARDAR WARNS STUDENTS TO BEWARE OF SNARE

Says They Must Obey Congress Directions Before Frittering Away Their Energy

An appeal to students not to lose control of themselves but to maintain discipline and conform to the instructions of Congress leaders was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a meeting at Chowpatty on Saturday evening.

The meeting being the last of the series held in connection with the election to the Central Assembly, Sardar Patel gave specific instructions to the voters how they should conduct themselves at the elections. He appealed to them to muster strong and split their votes for the two Congress candidates, Mr. M. R. Masani and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. To cast two votes for the same candidate would be a sin against the Congress even if the voter were the blood brother of the candidate.

STICKING TO SEATS

Explaining why the Congress was contesting the elections, the speaker said that it was not because they thought freedom would be won through the Assemblies. But it was necessary to remove every obstacle in the path of freedom, to capture every position of vantage and to oust opportunists from positions of power. From past experience Congress had learnt that this was necessary and this time they were determined to stick on to their seats and not vacate them.

Apart from this, the Congress was going to the elections on the fundamental issue of the "Quit India" resolution. It wanted no control of any kind from Britain. The British were welcome as guests or as servants but not as masters calling themselves public servants.

SABHA'S OPPOSITION FEEBLE

Sardar Patel referred to the feeble opposition that was being offered by the Hindu Mahasabha to the Congress candidates and asked why the Hindu Mahasabha was opposing the Congress. If they wanted the freedom of the country they could then have no quarrel with the Congress. They should be on the same platform as the Congress. The real enemy was elsewhere and there was no sense in the Hindu Mahasabha fighting the Congress.

As far as the Hindu Mahasabha's apprehensions regarding the possibilities of the Congress surrendering to the League, Sardar Patel said that such apprehensions were baseless. The Congress leaders had gone to Mr. Jinnah's door many times before. But that would not happen again. They did so because of their desire to achieve freedom. But it would be folly to think that if the cock did not crow, the day would not dawn. Freedom was coming; nobody could stop it. Even Leaguers were realising that their policy would neither bring freedom nor Pakistan.

BUREAUCRACY

Dealing with Government administration, Sardar Patel said that during the last five years, Government servants had enjoyed powers which the Grand Moghuls would have envied. He cited the instance of the events in Calcutta during the last few days as evidence of this attitude of officials. The members of the Indian National Army had dared to fight for freedom. In other lands, they would have been worshipped. Here they were being tried. The students of Calcutta were merely out to demonstrate their affection for the men of the Indian National Army. Where was the need to stop them or to shoot them. If there were a National Government, such things could not happen.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS

At the same time Sardar advised the students in Bombay, in Calcutta and everywhere in India not to enter the snare. An army must choose its occasion; it must choose its field; it must choose the issue. Every individual or an unit of the army could not wage separate skirmishes. In the same way the students should not fritter away their energies. Ultimately the responsibility for all would devolve on the Congress and therefore the student should obey Congress directions. A fight was ahead and he asked them to prepare themselves for it.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, addressing the gathering, asked the Parsees to resist the propaganda calling upon them to vote for the Hindu Mahasabha.

BIGGEST WALK-OUT IN U. S. HISTORY

200,000 General Motors Workers Down Tools

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (Reuter): Pickets patrolled in snow today outside the Detroit plant of General Motors 2,000 million dollar (about Rs. 65,00,00,000) Corporation, which has rejected the proposal to submit to arbitration the demand of their 200,000 workers on strike for a 30 percent wage increase. Reuter reports.

It is the biggest one company walkout in the history of the United States labour troubles. Mr. John Gibson, special assistant to Mr. Lewis Schwellenbach, U. S. Labour Secretary, before leaving for Washington predicted that the strike would not last beyond January 15.

Union leaders are planning to establish "soup kitchens" for workers They said no compensation could be paid to the strikers, but they hope to provide food, shelter and medical care in cases of hardship.

A spokesman of the automobile manufacturers association said despite reliance of motor car companies on General Motors for vital parts each maker would struggle to continue production as long as the current strike permits.

CARS IN BLACK MARKET

He added that the ultimate weekly loss in wages will be about 27,000,000 dollars (about Rs. 7,02,00,000) and the loss in passenger car and lorry production will be more than 110,000 a week.

The strike has given a boost to the motor car black market, and the Office of Price Administration is investigating charges that would-be purchasers are willing to pay illegal bonuses of from 100 dollars (about Rs. 260) to 500 dollars (about Rs. 1,300) in order to obtain early deliveries of motor cars.

The possibility of a nationwide telephone workers strike was hinted at by Mr. Joseph Beirne, President of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, who in Chicago met Union officials in an effort to settle the strike of Illinois operators.

He said: "The possibility of a national strike is not remote if the situation here is as bad as I think it is."

Baker Forecasts Control Of Atomic Energy

Crime And Folly Of War To Be Ended For Ever

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuter):—Five hundred delegates of 51 nations were told by the British Minister of State, Mr. Noel Baker, to-day that "atomic energy must be controlled or it will end us. Men made it, men can control it."

Welcoming, as head of the British Delegation, the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organisation in London, Mr. Noel Baker forecast control of atomic energy among the "very urgent tasks" to be laid on the first meeting of the General Assembly which, he indicated, would take up the question in January next year.

"For 44 years," added Mr. Noel Baker, "we have had aviation and hitherto it has been an unmitigated curse to mankind. Our Governments through the United Nations must set up some means by which the brains of our greatest men can be pooled to make atomic energy serve and not destroy mankind. It is through the institutions we intend to create that they will make their Governments end for ever the crime and folly of war."

The session was adjourned after a brief sitting until Monday to give the delegates time to consider the agenda more closely.

AGRA CONVOCATION ENDS IN FIASCO

Cold Reception For Gwyer

AGRA, Nov. 24 (API): The Agra University Convocation to-day was declared closed without the Convocation Address being delivered.

As the Convocation procession headed by the Registrar, members of the Senate and other officials of the University entered the pandal, students started shouting I.N.A. slogans such as: "Jai Hind", 'Delhi Chalo", "I. N. A. Zindabad". When the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, got up to introduce Sir Maurice Gwyer and requested him to deliver the Convocation Address, students began shouting "Maurice Gwyer Murdabad."

The Vice-Chancellor made repeated appeals to the students to maintain discipline and to honour the dignity and hospitality of the University but, as the situation did not improve, he declared the Convocation closed. He also apologised to Sir Maurice Gwyer who was the University's Guest of Honour.

MADRAS, Nov. 23. (U.P.I.): The Government of India, it is learnt, have appointed a Committee to enquire into the system of forced labour in this country. Mr. V V. Giri, former Minister for Labour and Industries, Madras Government, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee.

ON EVE OF CONVENTION

British Statement On "Horrible Massacres" By Indonesians

BATAVIA, Nov. 24 (Reuter): On the eve of the meeting of the Indonesian National Convention, which is expected to decide whether the Indonesians will meet the Dutch in conference to discuss Dominion Self-rule or in the field to fight for a Republic, evidence of one of the most horrible massacres in the course of the present disorders has been discovered about six miles from here, Cables Noel Buckley, Reuter's special correspondent.

An A.P.A. report says: Stories of killings by Indonesians, Dutch and Ambonese were disclosed today in a British statement.

Before British troops arrived there, a party of Indonesians stormed a camp for rehabilitation of Allied prisoners-of-war and internees at Ambarawa and "butchered women and children," the statement said.

It also said that Ambonese units shot down "in cold blood" 60 Indonesian policemen at Batavia a few days ago.

Heavy fighting has raged in the Ambarawa area.

Thunderbolts strafed Indonesians there and in boats on a lake in the centre of the town One thunderbolt crashed on the target.

One British Officer and an Indian were killed and three Indians wounded when the British secured the railway station at Sourabaya against fierce opposition yesterday. Casualties among the Indonesians were believed to be heavy

ANNAMITE H.Q. SEIZED

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (Reuter): Allied authorities have arrested 14 suspects after an incident in the market-place on Bien Hoa (Cochin China) where extremists threw two grenades and opened fire, killing two Indian other ranks and wounding 30 civilians, an Anglo-French statement to-day said.

The statement added that important Veit Minh (Annamite Nationalist) headquarters at Benec has been seized.

French troops have cleared Traon, south of Saigon and repulsed an attack on the post at Cho Ouchi north of Mytho. Patrols operated west of Nha Trang in Cochin China."

Lathi Charge In Precincts Of Esplanade Police Court

The situation in the city in regard to the students' strike did not ease today.

A huge procession of students which started from Khalsa College, Matunga, clashed with the police this morning when the later opened one round of fire as, it is said, some stones were thrown at them.

The trouble started when the police asked the students to disperse as they had no permit authorising them to take out a procession. The students persisted and the police resorted to a lathi charge. In the meanwhile the police say some stones were hurled at them. Fire was then opened.

A large procession of Bombay students wended its way to the Esplanade Police Court this afternoon shouting slogans and carrying national flags and placards. As they approached the avenues to the Court compound the police barred their way. On their pressing forward a mild clash occurred between the students and police.

ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICERS DO IT

Some young Anglo-Indian Sub-Inspectors, however, snatched lathis out of the hands of nearby policemen and charged the boys and girls. The crowd then moved backwards. The situation, however, eased when Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy persuaded the authorities to allow the students to proceed to the Court peacefully. The students then silently and with dignity filled the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The crowd in the Court swelled to nearly 500. Members of the public also thronged the Court.

The Magistrate had to stop a case that was already proceeding for about half an hour.

The Court enquired of Mr. A. S. P. Chari whether he could give an assurance that there would be no demonstrations in Court. Counsel replied that he could only tell the students to be quiet but there was quite a large number of other members of the public in the Court over whom he had no control.

The Court then decided to send for the 21 students who were arrested in the demonstrations yesterday and detained in the Esplanade lock up.

The arrested students calmly filed into the Court. Mr. C. N. Kanuga who with Mr. Vasudev Upadhya appeared for seven of the students applied for bail.

Mr. R. S. Pandit applied for bail appearing for one student. Mr. Chari applied on behalf of the remaining thirteen.

The Court ordered all the students to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit, Secretary of the Marwari Chamber stood surety for all.

The bail period is upto Dec. 8.

The students then peacefully left the Court premises and proceeded in a procession towards Chowpatti.

STUDENTS CONDEMN LATHI CHARGES IN BOMBAY NORTH

A meeting of students held at Shivaji Park tonight adopted a rsolution strongly condemning the attitude of the authorities in resorting to lathi charges on students marching in processions in different parts of the Bombay North this morning.

The speakers exhorted the students to remain calm and peaceful.

The meeting passed off peacefully without anything untoward happening.

POLLING IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (API.) Nearly one-third of about 18,000 voters in Delhi for the Central Assembly are estimated to have polled today. An ailing sixty year old resident of Daryaganj, Sardar Dharam Singh, was brought on a stretcher in an ambulance car to the polling station. His doctor accompanied him.

Canvassing was peaceful and no untoward incident occurred today. Several persons including two ladies were arrested for impersonation. They were later released on bail.

HEAVY POLL IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Nov. 24 (A.P.I.): Polling for the Central Assembly elections continued for the second day today in the Punjab at about 200 booths spread all over the province

Over 80 per cent of the total voters are reported to have been registered at some of the ploling centres.

There are twelve Central Assembly constituencies in the Punjab. Eight of these are being contested, unopposed returns having been declared in the rest.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. VII

Should Caste Continue To Exist?

The Questionnaire

The following is the questionnaire of the "Bombay Chronicle" Poll No. VII:—

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
(1) (a) Should caste be continued as it exists in India to-day and recognised by law as a social institution?			
(b) Would you convert social castes into economic classes?			
(2) Would you agree to legislation passed by secular authority			
(a) wholly abolishing caste, and penalising its observation in any form; or			
(b) radical reconstruction, eliminating its rigidity and restrictive features, in regard to food or marriage?			
(c) can caste be transformed into a compulsory co-operative society?			
(3) Would you give any recognition to caste in the country's political, or economic, system? e.g., in voting or as a co-perative union fixed by birth for all purposes of life?			
(4) Do you consider legislation necessary to abolish untouchability?			
(b) would such legislation, if enacted, be effective in its purpose?			
(5) Would you allow caste to			
(a) maintain exclusiveness in matters of food;			
(b) and/or choice in Marriage?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

** OCCUPATION* _____

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper and must reach this office by the 3rd December 1945 Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes: Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment Profession includes law Medicine, Teaching Engineering Writing or Journalism Acting or Dancing for the Screen, or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity.

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Our New Delhi Letter

Imperial Secretariat Gets A Whitewash!

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Imperial Secretariat is having its annual cleaning up at present. It is after three years that the Secretariat is being washed and whitewashed. For three years, at least, every body in New Delhi, including the P.W.D. contractors were so busy in fighting the war that they had no time to clean up and whitewash the Secretariat. Above all war left no surplus money to be spent on non-essentials such as whitewashing. This reminds me of a story

Soon after the first expansion of the Executive Council, the office room allotted to a new member was required by the War Department. The actual handing over the room, however was delayed by a couple of days whereupon the Honourable Member of the Executive Council received a command from the War Department that, unless the room was handed over to it within a specified time, "We shall not be responsible for winning the war." The Honourable and Gallant Member of the Executive Council, who owed his office and incidently the office room to war, could not very well disobey the directive and promptly obeyed it, adding "I hope now you shall be responsible for winning the war."

Space, Not Time

In such an atmosphere created by war, how could anyone think of whitewashing the secretariat buildings. All the whitewashing was needed elsewhere.

Let me describe the Secretariat Building It is a fairly imposing but highly uncomfortable structure in red stone, designed to symbolise the triumph of British Power over India's poverty. It consists of two blocks—North and South—divided by a sixty feet road running straight from King George's Statue to Viceroy's House. It was designed by planners on whom "space" and not time lay heavily.

And just as the Government of India is run by Punjabies, Madrasis and Chaprasis, so also the Government of India's Secretariat could be classified into office rooms, conference rooms, corridors and lavatories. The Planners had to annihilate space and so huge staircases were constructed at all places. Two huge domes, one in each block provide nothing but passages through which hundreds of clerks pass to and fro their offices every day. Money then as now did not matter. What did matter was to create an effect. Some effect is created.

W. C. Procedure!

The Secretariat is a study in discomfort. The office rooms are so designed that they do not generally respond to air conditioning. The Conference rooms have highly defective acoustics. The corridors are open to summer and winter winds and have made the chaprasis weather proof. W.C.'s are classified into ladies; officers' and chaprasis' W.C.s.

There is a sort of warrant of procedure for W.C.s also and secretaries not below the rank of a deputy secretary is entitled to have W. C. arrangements fitted in his own office room. It is not known whether it is snobbery or waste of time to walk out to the Community W. C. reserved for the Gazetted officers, which has created the "Convention" of having W. C. arranegents in office rooms.

Eyes On Indonesia

The British intervention in Indonesia and Indo-China and the use of Indian troops to suppress the freedom movement in South-East Asia remains the principal subject of discussion here. There is an old saying that the Whigs in power turn Tories, though the Tories in power do not turn Whigs. The Labour Government's chief anxiety appears to be to maintain such a respectable policy as would arouse the admiration of Mr. Churchill. In other words, the Labour Government is, in some ways, worse than the Tory Government.

Winter-Cleaning In New Delhi-Warrant Of Procedure In W. C.!—Eyes On Indonesia.—White Man's Prestige.—Frank Anthony's Activities In London

For, one knows what to expect from the Tories. The Labour Party on the other hand has been feeding oppressed people on promises, which it has no intention to fulfil. All their promises are like cheques on a bank in which they have no account.

The Labour Party has left no doubt that it has no sympathy with Russia. Britain has for years now has assumed the rule of what we in North India call "Khudai Fojdar." This role she plays in Asia and Africa only. Britain, for instance does not interfere in French politics and does not send the Indian troops to France to restore General De Gaulle's rule over that country. Nor are Indian troops despatched to help the Spanish Republicans a Inst Fascist Franco Here Atlantic Charter is in full operation.

The Civil war in China, however and the rise of Communists is thoroughly disapproved and a cry is raised that the Communists are using the Japanese armaments. The Indo-Chinese and Indonesians are similarly accused of using Japanese armaments. But what about the British and the so-called Chinese Nationalists? Are they not using the Lend-Lease material, sent out from America for a specific purpose. namely to defeat Japan?

White Prestige

The fact of the matter is that on Indonesia and Indo-China depends the prestige of the white race in Asia. If the Dutch are driven out from the East Indies, the French may have to follow suit in Indo-China and the British in Malaya. It is really a blessing in disguise that one signatory of the Atlantic Charter is dead and the other is out of office. Britain strongly resented when an Indian ex-High Court Judge of Madras wrote a letter to the Late President Wilson, asking him to use his good office for India's freedom.

Twenty-five years later, Mr. Churchill expressed his strong disapproval of the activities in New Delhi of Colonel Louis Johnson and Mr. William Phillips, the latter of whom was declared a persona-grata, because both of them showed sympathy with India's freedom for reasons, we need not discuss here. India was the domestic concern of the British, said Mr. Churchill and asked the late President Roosevelt to "hands off India". If India were the domestic concern of the British, so also Indonesia is the domestic affair of the Dutch.

This reminds me of a story. A negro with his son was visiting Washington Town. Passing White House, he proudly pointed to his son that the President of the U.S.A. who was their father, lived inside that house. The boy was perplexed and asked his father how a white man could be their father. The President was white, said the boy. The Negro said, "yes only from outside."

Anglo-Indian Propaganda

The Anglo-Indian leader, Mr. Frank Anthony is at present in London, mobilising British opinion in favour of his community. In a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" Mr. Anthony declares:—"I am not here to seek privileges or preferential treatment. I am here to ask the British Government not to forget our inalienable right as a comparatively small but important recognised community in India." Mr. Anthony specially refered to "the exclusion of a representative of my community from the recent Simla Conference."

Mr. Anthony is really very modest. But India has a right to ask about the privileges and preferential treatment his community has been enjoying for over a century. Every Anglo-Indian body, if employed as a chaprasi is entitled to demand forty-five rupees a month as against eighteen or even less given to an Indian. Here Mr. Anthony pleads in the name of standard of living to which the Anglo-Indian community had been accustomed to. Has any community any right to maintain its standard of living at public expense, is the question. Is there any country in the world where two sets of wages are permitted for one and the same work? Let Mr. Anthony persuade his community to give up all the privileges and preferential treatment, it enjoys at present before he talks of justice and fairplay.

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Churchill Discusses Windsor's Future With King

GOVT. NOT PREPARED TO GIVE DUKE POST IN TROUBLED PLACES

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPA): Sources close to Buckingham Palace said today that it is "quite probable" that an announcement of Duke of Windsor's appointment to a Government post will soon be forthcoming.

The former Prime Minister Winston Churchill—who is on excellent terms with both the Duke and King George—was at Buckingham Palace last night with Mrs. Churchill. Churchill was closetted with the King until almost midnight and informed circles said their topic of discussion was Windsor's future.

It is generally agreed among those informed on matters concerning the Royal Family that Windsor will not return to England to live there despite the Duke's assertion at Plymouth in September last, that he planned to come to England from France with his Dutchess—former Wallis Simpson of Baltimore.

But even those close to the palace could not give any inkling about the new job.

It is understood that it is an "open secret" in palace circles that Windsor was "quite an eager aspirant" to succeed Lord Gort as High Commissioner in Palestine, but that he would not get that post, or any other, in any spot of the Empire where there is trouble It is explained that as a matter of policy the Duke—as a matter of the Royal Family—would not be sent to any place where trouble is likely to occur, because—no matter how right or just his decisions might be—it would be poor policy to involve the Royal Family in any political controversy.

HOME FOR WORLD YOUTH AT STALINGRAD

MOSCOW, (I.P.S.): A youth Centre where young people from all over the world can moot is planned as a memorial to the heroic youth of Stalingrad. Land has already been set aside at Stalingrad by Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee for a large hostel with recommendation for 1,000 young people together with a sports stadium, gardens and swimming pools etc. Preliminary work has already started and the committee hopes co-operation from the youth all over the world.

Latin America Switches Off To Right-Hand Driving

BUNOS AIRESS, (I.P.S.): Every country in Latin America now has switched from left to right hand driving. The last two to decide is Uruguay and Argentina.

Science In The News

Cyclotron

A PRE-WAR AMERICAN ATOM GUN

This apparatus now superseded by the giant cyclotron used 5,000,000 volts of electricity to give a speed of 100,000,000 miles an hour to the particles used for splitting the atoms..

(PICTURE POST)

Atom Power

Here is what atomic energy could do if and when it is made fully available to work for man.

Smashing the atoms in one pound of water will create enough energy to heat 100 million tons of water from freezing to boiling temperature.

A breath of air would operate a powerful airplane for a year continuously.

A handful of snow will heat a large apartment house for a year.

A pasteboard in a small railway ticket will run a heavy passenger train several times round the globe.

A tea cup of water would supply the power of a great generating station of 100,000 kilowatts capacity for a year.

If the atomic energy in matter is made fully available for mechanical use, all other forms of energy such as fuels and explosives would be antiquated. Dams and Electrical transmission lines will be as outmoded as stage coaches.

These estimiates were made before the war (1934) when physicists were just beginning to visualize the tremendous potentialities of atomic research.

Switch Off

A film company was shooting one of those "epics" which contain so much love interest. The principal love scene was being shot at the time, and the leading man was showing a great deal of ardour—carrying realism a little too far, the director thought.

"Hey!" shouted the director "Steady on! You can't do that. The censor won't pass that stuff."

"O.K." said the leading man, still clutching the beautiful star in his arms. "Save the film and switch off the lights."

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OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age. retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time. and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. **Commence taking 'OTOGEN' immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking OTOGEN.**

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. **Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock.**

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero, Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

NOTE: For speedy and permanent results please use our **ROYAL OTOGEN** containing extra strong, rare, and costly ingredients.

Prepared for Ruling Chiefs, Princes, Nobles and High-Class Gentry.

Price Rs. 25/- per box. Packing and Postage Free.
(Royal Otogen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otogen).

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Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some years ago a blind gentleman went for a walk of several miles, accompained by his dog. He knew the road so well that he did not put the dog on a lead, but let it run loose. He had gone nearly five miles on his way, and was crossing some fields by a footpath, when his dog gave a peculiar whine.

He was about to climb a stile when another was heard. This startled him, so he crossed the stile as carefully as he could. Just as he got over the stile, the dog gave a louder whine of alarm, placed his fore feet upon his breast, and led his master by a roundabout way out of the ordinary path

Part of the footpath which led past a stream had been entirely washed away by a flood, so that, had the blind man continued upon the old path, he must have met with a serious accident.

* * *

What makes an aeroplane fly? You know that an aeroplane cannot stay up in the air unless it keeps moving. And that is the explanation why aeroplanes, which after all are heavier than air, do not drop to earth. It is the onrush of air against the wings of the fast moving aero plane—a wind like that which you notice when looking out of a fast-moving train—which keeps the aeroplane flying. A kite can only fly if there is a wind and a string holds the kite against the wind. It is the flow of air against the kite that keeps it up. If there is no wind you have to run and pull the kite through the air—thus making a wind against the kite—to get it to rise.

In an aeroplane the place of the string is taken by the propeller or airscrew as it is also called. The blades of the airscrew get a grip on the air, and by rotating the airscrew moves forward through the air. Thus the air serves in two ways to keep the aircraft up; first by blowing against the wings and secondly by allowing a grip for the airscrew.

Most people think that it is mainly the pressure of air against the under side of the wings which forces a plane up. Actually, however, a great part of the "lifting" is done by airflow against the front edge of the wing and that is the reason why aeroplane wings are given their peculiar shape. You can try that out yourself. Fold a piece of (not too stiff) writing paper sharply in the middle. Place half of it under the cover of a book and shape the other half to resemble the wing of an aircraft. If you now blow against the edge the paper will be lifted although no air can get under the "wing".

* * *

This is how you can play and enjoy the "Three-legged Race":—

Two children stand together with the inside legs tied together firmly at the knee and the ankle. Another couple tied in the same manner also stands in line. At the signal "Go" they start to race to a given mark, and the couple which reaches there first is the winner.

This game causes much merriment among the spectators, and children have much fun in spite of tumbles. Often the speediest couple will have a fall while the slower pair will succeed in winning the race.

*

Write on a blank piece of paper, whatever you wish, with a dry soap—it is invisible.

Then call a friend and tell him that the paper is quite blank and that you are going to perform some magic

Let the piece of paper float in water. To your friend's surprise the letters you wrote on the paper become visible and can be read.

* * *

A boy was taken to see the doctor about a pain in his back, which had been troubling him since morning.

The doctor gave him the once-over, and in a few seconds the pain vanished.

The boy was overjoyed, and said, "That's quick work, doctor. Was it rheumatism?"

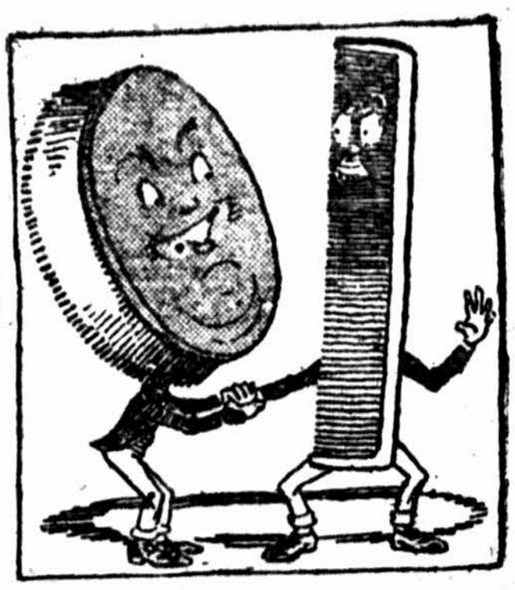
"No," was the reply. "Your braces were twisted!"

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

A Brownie's Mental Arithmetic

The Damaged Grasshopper:
"When I'd two legs I used to jump
Three feet among the hay.
Now tell me—it's a simple sum—
How far I jump today."
Snorum the Scholar:
"That is an easy one, indeed!
(Forgive me if I laugh);
Subtract a leg, and now your jump
Is one foot and a half!"



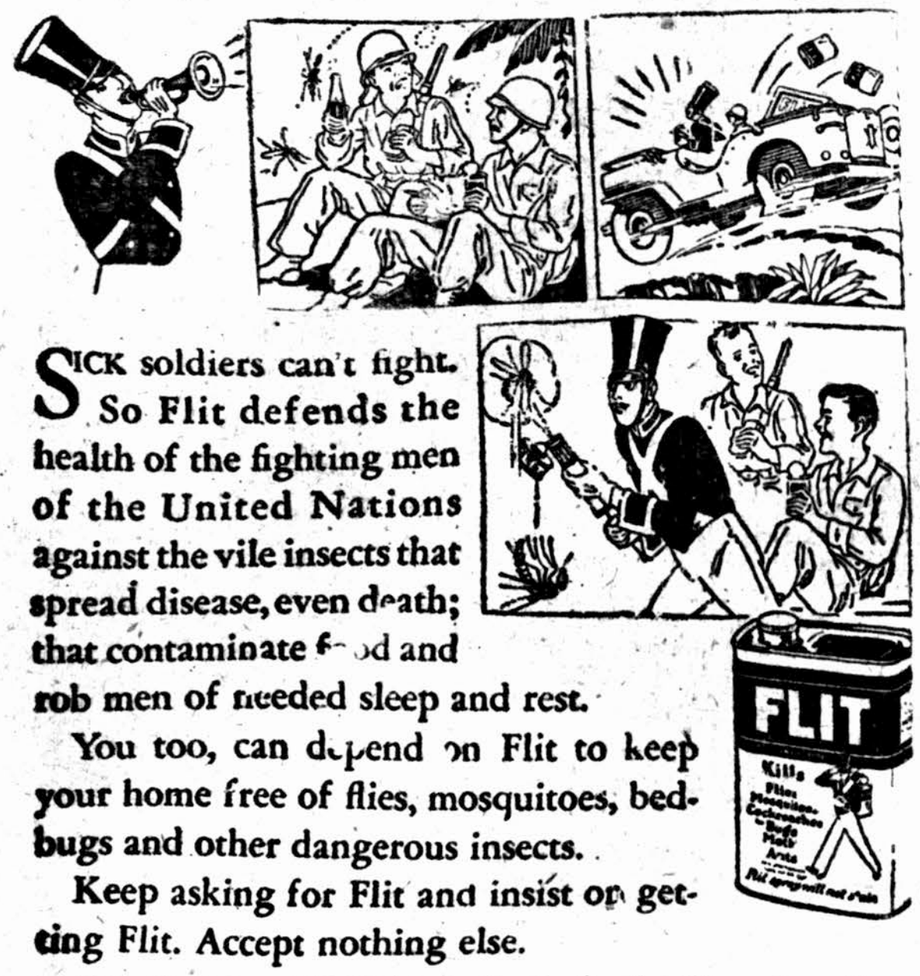
COME-ALIVE CHARACTERS

True Friends

BRUSH:
"Far from each other, dear old Comb,
We've never felt inclined to roam;
We've stuck together, faithful friend,
And shall do till the very end."
COMB:
"Yes, Brush, that's true. To separate
Has never been our dismal fate.
With some folks 'tis not so—I mean,
Think of the partings we have seen!"

Train In A Tunnel—Photo by Brother Saheb Jai Singh.

The FLIT soldier fights on all fronts!



SICK soldiers can't fight. So Flit defends the health of the fighting men of the United Nations against the vile insects that spread disease, even death; that contaminate food and rob men of needed sleep and rest.

You too, can depend on Flit to keep your home free of flies, mosquitoes, bed-bugs and other dangerous insects.

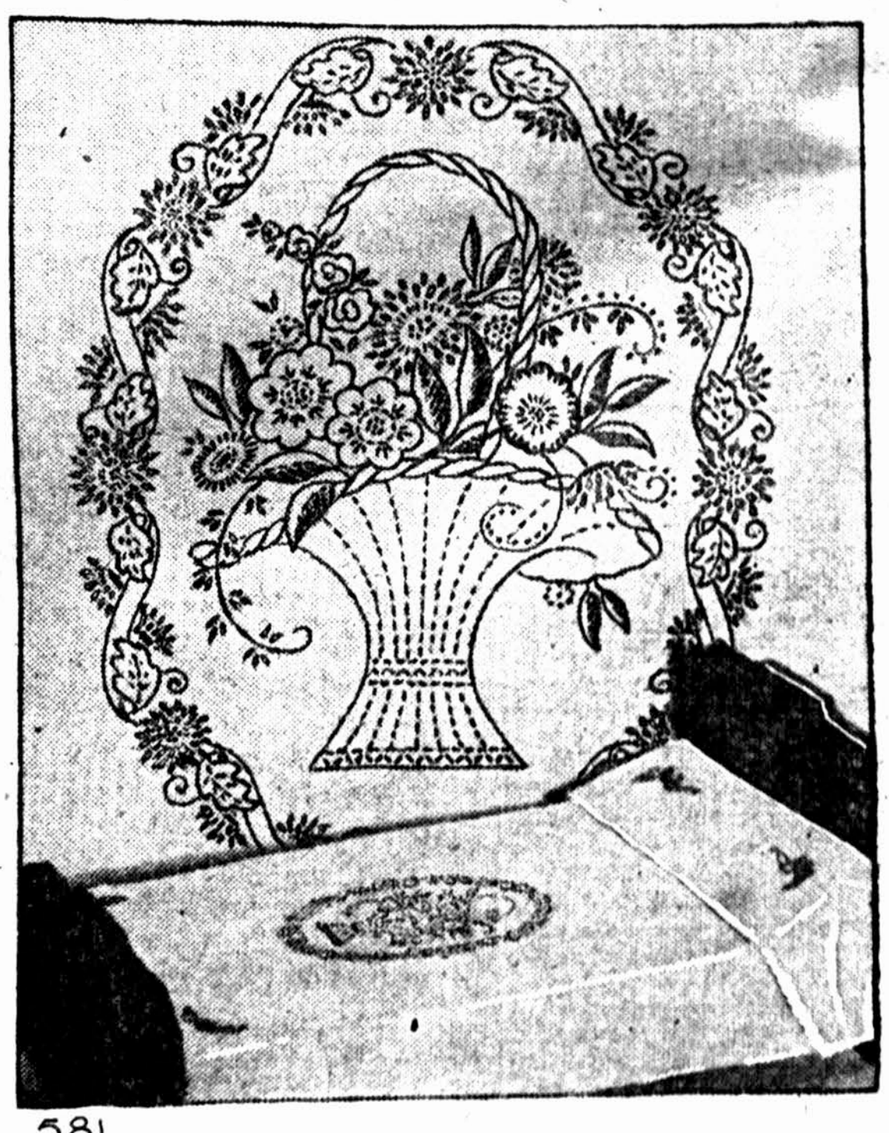
Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else.

FLIT

For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles Remember — if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit.

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

FLOWERS FOR YOUR BEDSPREAD



581

A bedspread, embroidered in colourful garden flowers, will enhance the charm and cosiness of any bed room. There is a matching spray for each corner of the bedspread. To embroider this basket of flowers, which measures about 17 by 24 inche, using gay spring colours, requires no skill at all.

This picture, taken after the end of the Pacific war in August, shows Japanese civilians in Tokyo bringing carts, pots and bags to the Japanese government depot where they will receive a ration of beans, substitute for non-existent rice. A woman with her baby strapped to her back holds out her ration book, ready to receive her ten-day supply of beans.

JAPAN'S WOMEN TO RAISE THEIR HEADS

Miss Hazel Hartzog of the United Press of America was the first foreign press correspondent ever invited to the Japanese Royal family by Emperor Hirohito's sister. Here, in this article, she writes about the feminine movement in Japan.

Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, Japan's Margaret Sanger (leader of the birth-control movement) and leader of feminist movements is ready to put her will behind efforts for an enlightened Japan after nearly ten years of enforced silence, writes Hazel Hartzog, United Press of America correspondent.

Since 1936, when she was imprisoned for "radical" actions, the baroness has constantly been under police scrutiny and during the war years her main job has been one of trying to keep alive she told me in an interview at her home.

Actually this woman who defied the traditions of feudal Japan to "dare" to suggest such a thing as birth control and rights for women, is no longer a "Baroness." After nearly 15 years of separation from Baron Keikichi Ishimoto she took another daring step and was divorced from him. This was in the spring of 1944. Upon her divorce, she remarried and became just "Mrs."—wife of Kangu Kato, Japanese liberal and long-time labour spokesman.

"My first husband was the first to introduce me to my second husband," she said. "I've known Kato for twenty years, the Baron was very interested in the labour movement and became acquainted with many of its leaders."

Technically, she no longer has her title she is still known in Japan as "The Baroness Ishimoto."

Now that the war is over and she is free to take part in civic affairs, the Baroness is hoping to renew her campaign to promote birth control in Japan and to take part in political affairs.

Always a liberal in her ideas, the Baroness will undoubtedly be a leader in a new labour party in which her husband is interested. Kato has been intrumental in organising labour in Japan and is one of three labour leaders who contemplated a nation-wide labour party for the coming elections.

"This election—set for January—cannot have complete success," the Baroness said, "because it is too soon for the Japanese to regain their balance from the war.

"After ten years of bondage to the military, a few months is too short a time to permit information and education to spread. But, we will do the best we can and work as hard as we can to stir the people into thinking for themselves."

The Baroness has been asked by allied authorities to assist in planning radio broadcasts designed to educate Japanese women.

"I haven't decided what we will do because there are so many things that must go into educating our women, but I'm determined to do all in my power to help Japanese women to take part in the nation's affairs."

The Baroness said she felt the best way to "educate" Japanese women to their duties to the nation, was by organization of small, neighbourhood groups rather than by a nation-wide party.

"We need a woman's club type of organization whereby our women can receive adult education. We have never had any type of club or organization for women in Japan and this seems the ideal way to reach the women in small communities and the women who are busy with home tasks."

Sharing of wartime problems of rationing and work has brought a realization to Japanese women that they can take part in the country's government, the Baroness said. This embryonic "enlightenment" should be promoted through small groups under different leaders to educate women to their responsibilities.

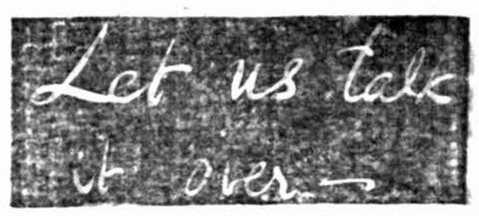
"It won't be an easy job—the feudalistic training born into women will be hard to erase. Schools have always been separate for men and women and the education for women was inferior in every respect to that given to men.

"There was a gap between real life activities and the feudalistic thoughts which women have been taught. It will be some years before women are educated to the job they can do, but there are enough of those who gained more freedom in wartime to carry on a renewed fight for their rights."

Although her campaign for birth control was interrupted in 1936, the Baroness said she was still eager to carry on her fight to ease the burden of women and improve the health of the nation through birth control.

"What progress we had made up to that time has been virtually wip-

(Continued on Page 25)



The struggle for freedom in any country brings about a rejuvenation in the entire national life. None can say, "It is not my war" and sit back in smug comfort.

India's freedom struggle has reached the farthest nook and corner and on the crest of its sweeping waves have risen hundreds of new heroes, while many have also fallen in the fight.

Among such, was Satyavati Devi who always challenged British might, courted imprisonment twelve times and finally gave them the slip as she mingled amongst the immortals! And what should we do—who love, respect and adore her?

As suggested by Sarojini Naidu we shall of course raise a "twin memorial"—a Village Centre and a Home for Political Sufferers. But can we say "quits" to her merely by loosening our purse-strings for the one lac fund? Would it not be more befitting if we joined in scores the Village Service centre and receive training to help our people?

★ ★ ★

Addressing a rally of women held under the auspices of the Punjab Provincial Women's Muslim League Committee, Begum Shah Nawaz attacked the Unionist Party for its "repressive policy towards women." One would, however, like to know what precisely would be the policy of the League towards women?

Now that the elections are very near and there has also been formed a Women's Committee to collect funds for the elections it is only proper that the women should be given some idea at least of the League's charter for women.

Would the League ban poligamy enforcing the principle of monogamy? Would it abolish purdah? Would it grant equal rights and opportunities to women? Will the Begumsaheba oblige by issuing a statement bearing on these points—duly authorised by the League Leader of course?

Who knows! It might tempt many a non-Leaguer to vote for the League!

★ ★ ★

We have been both hearing and

(Continued on Col. 2)

Some Useful Tips

After rainy season raincoats should be packed up with special care if you mean to use the same next season, and there is no reason why one should not! First turn the inside out (including the sleeves). Then as you fold it, sprinkle a liberal quantity of French chalk over the rubber lining for this will prevent the sides sticking to each other. Wrap it in a big sheet of newspaper. The printer's ink will keep insects from it.

White mackintoshes should be cleaned with plenty of soap and cold water. First dip in cold water, then clean with soap, and as you put it in cold water roll it up and let it remain in water for an hour or so. Again dip in fresh water, swill well and hang over for drying.

Hot water bags should be thoroughly drained of the few drops of water which remain inside while you think that you have emptied it well! Then remove the cork and hang it on to a peg upside down. Or if you cannot possibly do that, fill in some air in the bag after you have drained it well after use, put the cork and keep in the cupboard in a cool place.

(Continued from Col. 4)

reading about the Women's Auxiliary Corps, India, and the wonderful work they did when all the man-power was needed on the battle-fronts. In fact, didn't we turn an admiring eye to these 'girls in khaki' and even take pride in their swagger which showed confidence?

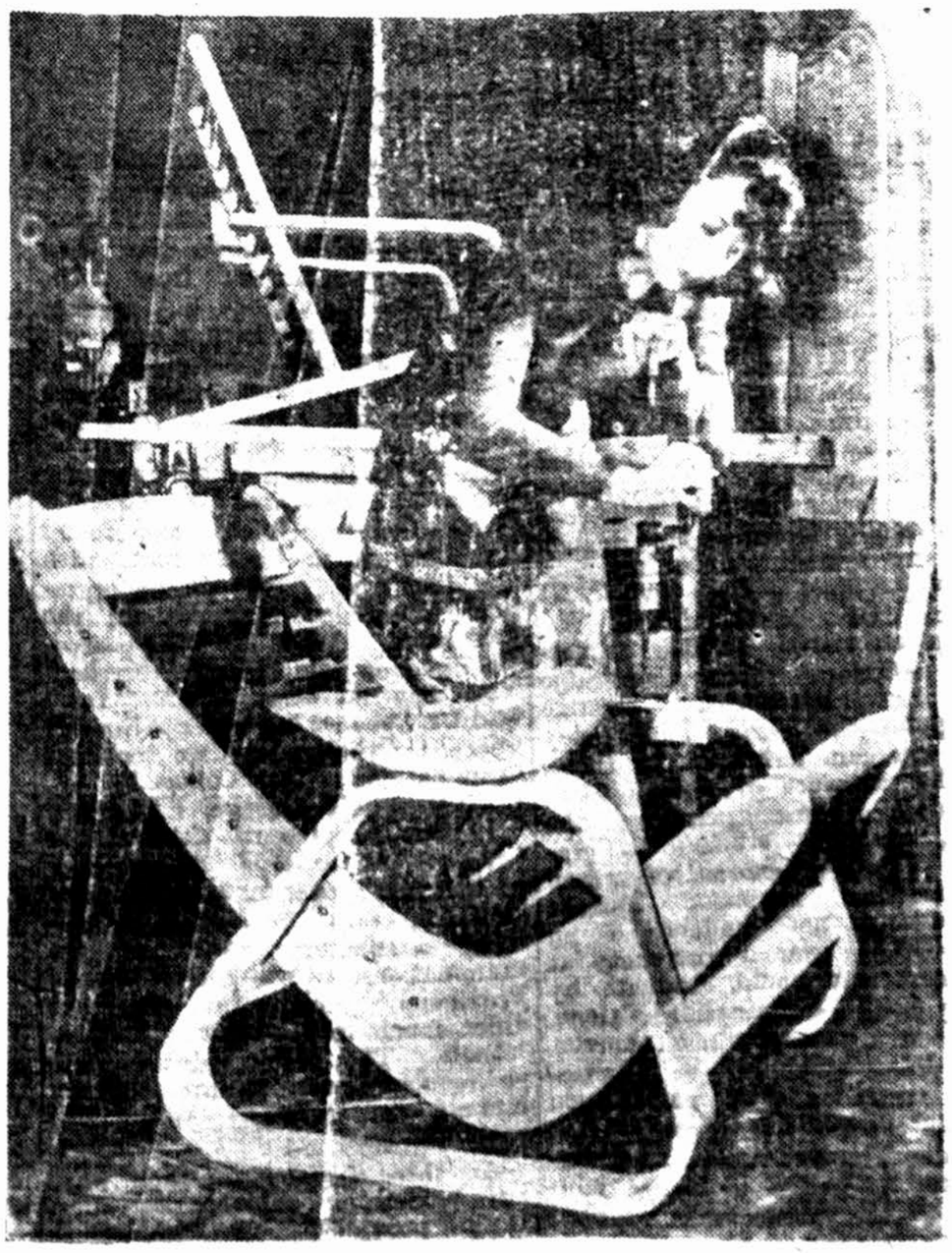
But soon we came to know that all was not well with the W. A. C. I.'s. Stories of racial discrimination came to light. It was so hateful to see the girls across the ocean and even the Anglo Indians behave with an air of superiority with their Indian comrades.

And now here come the members of the British Women's Transport Service who thought it below their dignity to mix with the W.A.C.I.'S and staged a walk out at a military dance in Calcutta. The incident has been reported to the authorities by a W.A.C.I. member who was present on the scene.

But what can we expect from the authorities who are themselves guilty of similar offence? What says the Countess of Carlisle to this? Enough of the lady-like silence. As head of the W. A. C. I., she owes an explanation to the W. A. C. I.'s—and India.

—*Leela.*

SCHOOL FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGN



Women in increasing numbers in the United States are entering the field of industrial design, planning and executing home furniture and equipment—a job which, in the pre-war period, was usually done by men. In this picture, a student uses a brace and a bit on the arm of a chair she is constructing as part of her course in industrial design at the Art Institute of Chicago.

SIDELIGHT ON SOVIET

"LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE SOVIET UNION" by A. S. R Chari, People's Publishing House, Bombay 4. Price Rs. 2.

This study is based on a series of lectures delivered by the author on behalf of the Friends of the Soviet Union. There is, however, nothing sketchy or pedantic about the treatment of the subject. In the short compass of 160 pages, Mr. Chari has succeeded in giving us an insight into the background and content of Soviet law, and he also shows us how and why it differs from the law as it is known in India and Britain.

Though the author is convinced about the superiority of the Soviet system, there is nothing propagandistic about the book. In fact it is such an indirect approach which gives us a revealing glimpse into present day Russian society. It shows how "a new society tackles old problems and how the new relations in socialistic society find expression in legal and constitutional forms." Law orders life from the cradle to the grave—even if one is normally not conscious of it—and many of the prevailing misconceptions about the Soviet will be removed by a perusal of the book.

Principal Fyzee in his Foreword says that Mr. Chari's lectures are an excellent appetiser. They surely are and one hopes that the People's Publishing House will follow with similar non-partisan publications about the varied aspects of Soviet life, which will not merely inform but enlighten us.

N. J.

CHARTER OF PEACE ?

"THE UNITED NATIONS" by Mohan Kumaramangalam, People's Publishing House, Bombay 4. As. Eight.

The term "United Nations" has already begun to mock us thanks to the atom bomb and the power politics which are being indulged in by the victors since the San Francisco Conference. But that is perhaps the more reason why we should be acquainted with the achievements and inside story of that conference. Is the charter evolved there an instrument of peace or does it herald the dictatorship of the Big Five?

The author has given us an intimate insight into the San Francisco proceedings—and into the forces working behind scenes. The booklet will help the reader to evaluate the charter in the proper perspective, even though the earlier high hopes aroused by it have already cooled considerably.

N. J.

YUGOSLAV HERO

"MARSHAL TITO" by Michael Padev, Thackers, Rs. 4/12.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia is easily one of the most arresting figures thrown up by the present war. Though he is his nation's idol number one and one of the key men of Europe, little is known about his early life and career.

The present book though in no way exhaustive or authoritative, gives us a connected and absorbing narrative of the Marshal's life and career. Michael Padev is a well-known Balkan journalist and he has tapped many sources—and incidentally debunked many legends—to write the present book.

It is naturally the latter portion which deals with Tito's struggle with Mihailovich and his rise to power which is of more interest to the reader. Unfortunately the author does not throw any light on the likely future developments in Yugoslavia and the Balkans, and many questions remain unanswered. This is probably due however, to the fact that the book was written in June 1944, though it was published in India only lately.

N. J.

OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Our Economic Problem: by Professors P. A. Wadia and K. T. Merchant 2nd Edition, New Book Co. 1945; Price Rs. 6/8/-.

That a second edition of the book should have been called for so soon after the publication of the first is itself eloquent testimony to the usefulness and popularity of the work. For a second edition, a detailed review is not necessary.

Professors Wadia and Merchant have brought together in this volume all the relevant material bearing on the fundamental problems of Indian economic life. Within the scope selected, the book is comprehensive and complete. Books on Indian Economics rarely escape a certain amount of drabness. This one does. Further, the authors have a point of view and it is in the light of the same that they have examined the evils and shortcomings of the present economic system. This book is invaluable for students, but it deserves to be read much more widely. At a time when there is so much loose talk in the country about planning, this book should go a long way towards clarifying the issues involved, so as to enable the citizen to choose rationally and the statesman to plan judiciously.

J.J.A.

Transport Problems

HIND KITABS Bombay have just published TRANSPORT PROBLEMS OF INDIA. By Dr. D. Pant of Lucknow University (pp. 100, with 4 full page illustrations, Price Re. 1).

The book deals with the various aspects of the Road, Railway, Shipping and Air Transport Problems of India.

BARODA IN THE FORTIES (1939-1945)

This is a publication (pp. 18) issued from The Information Office, Baroda. It contains (among other photographs) about seven portraits of the present ruler of the State, three photographs of the Maharajah's places, one of the Gold Gun and one of an elephants fight. It speaks of "the personal and active interest taken by H. H. The Maharaja in the welfare and progress of his people in all directions".

THIS INDIA

THIS INDIA, by D. F. Karaka, Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Price: 6/14.

This is a collection of the well-known columnist, Mr. D. F. Karaka's newspaper writings over a period of six years. Mr. Karaka has an interesting style and a bold pen which can pronounce with equal ease on such diverse topics as "Night Life" and "The Nightingale" (i.e. Mrs. Naidu). "Vegetarianism In Politics" and "Marriage By Advertisement."

Inevitably, it is not profundity but a light touch that characterises this collection of articles tossed off in a hurry. But those who have read and learnt to relish Mr. Karaka's spicy and strictly subjective columns will welcome this volume. There may be more sauce in it than meat, but it makes entertaining reading all the same.

Some Modern Poets

50 MODERN POEMS BY 40 FAMOUS POETS (Susil Gupta, Calcutta). Rs. 3/-

The object of this small anthology is to collect together a number of poems which afford a refreshing contrast to the verses of some of our modern poets which are not always intelligible. Here we have none of those typical modern poems in which the author has nothing in particular to say but in which he displays a great deal of ingenuity in saying it. These Fifty Modern Poems are written mostly in the traditional style on themes of ordinary human interest. The compilers have wisely excluded the more famous pieces of these writers which are in every modern anthology, and have deliberately found a place for their less known lyrics. Only a few of these 40 poets can really be said to be "Famous," and hardly any of these 50 poems represents the high water-mark of poetry. Yet some of them are instinct with beauty of thought and expression, particularly, "At the grave of Henry Vaughan" by Siegfried Sassoon, "Our friends go with us" by Gogarty, and "Cowper at Olney" by Sylvia Lynd. There may be other poems in this collection which appeal to other readers, but the impression they create as a whole is not one which the reader would like to carry away with him.

B.J.W.

Reforming The English Universities

In Not A Few Of Them Cash And Snobbery Play A Greater Part Than Talents

By MAURICE CRANSTON

An urgent job before the Right Hon. Miss ("Red Ellen") Wilkinson, Minister of Education, is the reform of the English university system. When demobilization gets into full swing, there will be a tremendous rush of applicants for admission to the universities, and unless something is done to change the present organization, many of these aspiring students will be turned away. There is another reason for reform. The advancement of learning is not at present the governing factor in the English university system. Cash and snobbery play a much greater part.

HOMES OF REACTION

There are eleven English universities. Oxford and Cambridge have an unparalleled prestige throughout the world, but money alone will gain admission to them, and the existence of Fourth Class Honours degrees permits the laziest, stupidest student to graduate. There is London, of which the American Professor Flexner said he could not understand in what sense it was a university at all, where you could graduate by passing (stiff) examinations alone. Then there are the provincial universities, drab buildings in dismal cities, controlled by small-minded local plutocrats, but giving—what the older universities make no pretence of giving—a higher education to the intellectually gifted sons of the people.

Oxford and Cambridge, founded in the 12th and 13th centuries, are still run on the assumption that class barriers are absolute, that breeding accompanies wealth, and that young gentry should have the chance of improving their minds between the ages of 18 and 22, but not be compelled to do more than lead healthy Christian lives. The Oxford and Cambridge B.A. remains what it has always been, a certificate that one had led a certain way of life for three or four years. Unless it carries high Honours, it is not a certificate of learning.

A. L. Smith used to tell the story of how he once visited Dr. Spooner of New College, Oxford, and found him shaving in his bedroom with the door open, while an undergraduate mumbled inaudibly in the next room. When the voice ceased, Dr. Spooner said: "That's very bad. You may go away now." "Yes," said Dr. Spooner in answer to Smith's query, "that's how we conduct examinations in New College."

LONDON—THE OTHER EXTREME

London represents the other extreme. An external student may be Jack the Ripper for all the Faculty knows or cares. So long as he submits satisfactory work in the examinations, he will get his degree. Provincial universities do not differ much from senior technical schools. The undergraduate must go regularly to lecture, behave himself, and pass the appropriate examinations.

All three systems, in their way, have something valuable to offer. If the provincial universities were rather richer, and Oxford and Cambridge rather poorer, it would be excellent to let different systems continue side by side. What cries out most loudly for change is the basis of admission. At present it is twofold: you can pay fees or win a scholarship. Scholarships are limited, and soon there will be far more suitable candidates than places available. The only solution is to exclude those with no qualifications for a university education but money.

If "Red Ellen" tries to enforce this principle—as ultimately, I think, she must—she will be up against powerful opposition. It is not for nothing that Oxford, Cambridge and London have returned their Blimp M.P.'s to Parliament, while the provincial universities have returned liberal Independents, and the country generally, Socialists. The older universities are the home of reaction. "Red Ellen" must persuade the universities to become genuine seats of learning. Here is one of the toughest nuts the Labour Government has to crack. (World-over Press.)

150 CHILDREN'S THEATRES IN WAR AND IN PEACE

(Continued from Page 5)

place in five republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

High praise was accorded to a number of excellent Shakespeare productions by the children's theatres in various Soviet republics: the brilliant performance in Novosibirsk of "Comedy of Errors", in which the role of the twin brothers Antipholus is played by the young actor Vasili Makarov; the colourful productions "Romeo and Juliet" in Georgian, "Much Ado about nothing" in Armenian and "Two gentlemen of Verona" in Uzbek language.

In Tashkent, Ostrovsky's classical plays "Lucrative post" and the spring fairy tale "Snowmaiden" were brilliantly rendered in Uzbek translation.

Extremely successful were the premieres of a number of new plays in the various children theatres: "Tale about truth" by Poetess Margarita Aliger, which is dedicated to Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the immortal heroine of the Soviet Union, who gave her lefe in the struggle against the German fascists; Marshak's beautiful fairy tale "Ten Months", the production of which is also being prepared by the Moscow Art Theatre and another new play by Marshak entitled "Clever Things" and written in the strain of Russian folktales—"Magic carpet", "Wonderful Tablecloth" and "Cap of invisibility"

This review of children's theatres, which is furthering the movement for spreading dramatic art among the young, will continue till the end of the year. At the beginning of 1946 the best children's theatres in the country, the prizewinners in the review, will come to Moscow and give a number of performances. On that occasion there will be a conference to discuss the problems to further the development of children's theatres.

Time To Talk

In a town in the wild and woolly West a boy reached the age of fourteen without ever having spoken a word. One day he was loafing around the corral where they were branding calves, and somehow, managing to get in the way of the man, who was handling the branding irons he got burned pretty badly on the seat of his pants.

As he felt the hot iron, the dumb lad shouted, "Ouch!"

There was terrific excitement, and the man who had burned him cried: "A miracle! Dummy talked! He's found his voice!"

But the lad spoke again.

"Miracle nothing!" he said. "I just never had nothin' to say before."

'Paris Of The East'

Saigon One Of The Great Ports Of French Empire

BY G. COOPER

French Indo-China where members of the Annamese Nationalist movement, the Viet Minh, have recently been attacking the French, and demanding their independence, is of all French colonies the most important and the most successful. It is a rich storehouse of wealth, and is the only French colonial possession which pays, and more than pays its way. Its exports in 1939 exceeded its imports by about fifty per cent in value. It was thus able to make a handsome contribution to France's military budget.

Bounded on the north by China, on the south and east by the China Sea, and on the west by Siam and the Shan States of Upper Burmah, the area of French Indo-China is about half as large again as France. Its population of 24,000,000 includes 40,000 French (mostly military) and nearly 500,000 Chinese (chiefly engaged in trade).

FIRE-CRACKERS AND PUPPET RULERS

The territory comprises the colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Tonking, Annam, Cambodia, Laos, and the leased Chinese territory of Kwang-Chow-Wan. This latter place is a "free port", its chief export being fire-crackers. The protectorates have puppet rulers, including an Emperor of Annam, but administrative power is in the hands of a Resident Superior for each section, with a Governor General in supreme control. His headquarters are at Hanoi, the capital.

Rice—the best quality in the world—is by far the biggest export commodity. It provided close on two million tons in 1939. There are also fine forest woods, large deposits of anthracite coal and iron-ore (this latter being invaluable to Japan during the war), zinc, tin and wolfram. The economic potentialities of the country are enormous.

Saigon, where the present troubles are mainly centred, is not only the capital of Cochin-China, but is also the chief port. It ranks among French ports with Bordeaux, in pre-war importance. Through it passes almost all the country's big export rice trade.

Described by its residents as "The Paris of the East", Saigon is actually much more like a French provincial town. Standing only two feet above sea-level, it represents a great colonising feat by the French, for here in a tropical swamp they have created a French city. The names of the streets are reminiscent of France—Rue Catonat, Rue de l' Abattoir, Rue d' Avalanche.

Marooned in Saigon before the war for a week I found there was little to do or see. There is a large opera house (but very occasional opera), and a zoo (with few animals). Owing to the intense humid heat, offices close between mid-day and 5 p.m. opening again at that hour till 7 p.m. The French population suffering from chronic homesickness spends most of its time sitting in cafes

CHOLON

Near-by Cholon, a bigger city than Saigon and the centre of the Chinese trade, is much more interesting, having that curious state of activity which is peculiarly Chinese. There one sees idiographic signs hung from balconies, half-naked yellow men busy with mysterious tasks; some wear long Chinese robes There are girls in brocaded silk coats and silk trousers. There used to be a bewildering noise of motor-horns, cries of rickshaw boys, and the padding of solf-shod feet. It was glamorous interesting—and extremely dirty.

Under the terms of a settlement by the Vichy Government in 1941 French Indo-China ceded 22,000 square miles of country along the border to Siam. Later in 1941 the whole country was placed under the armed protection of Japan, again by agreement with Vichy. This secured for Japan the important naval base of Cam Ranh, the finest anchorage in the Far East and capable of harbouring a whole navy. In March, 1945, the Japanese seized complete control, placing the Governor-General under "protective custody".

FRENCH BASTION IN FAR EAST

Strategically French Indo-China is a bastion in the Far East. Commercially it is a great prize. The French have, in the past, poured money into the country to develop its riches. They certainly will not wish to surrender their position. Relations between them and the native races have, however, often been strained. There were risings in 1916 and 1930 which were promptly suppressed. The initial occupation of the territory took years, largely due to its jungle-like character, rather than the fighting qualities of its population.

The Annamese and the Cambodians form the chief native races. They maintain an idealistic pining for independence, but their pleasant ineffectiveness of character renders such a status difficult in our modern world. Their risings even tend to be bloodless, and as has happened in the present troubles the insurgents prefer to seek shelter during a rainstorm:

A HIGHLY ARTISTIC RACE

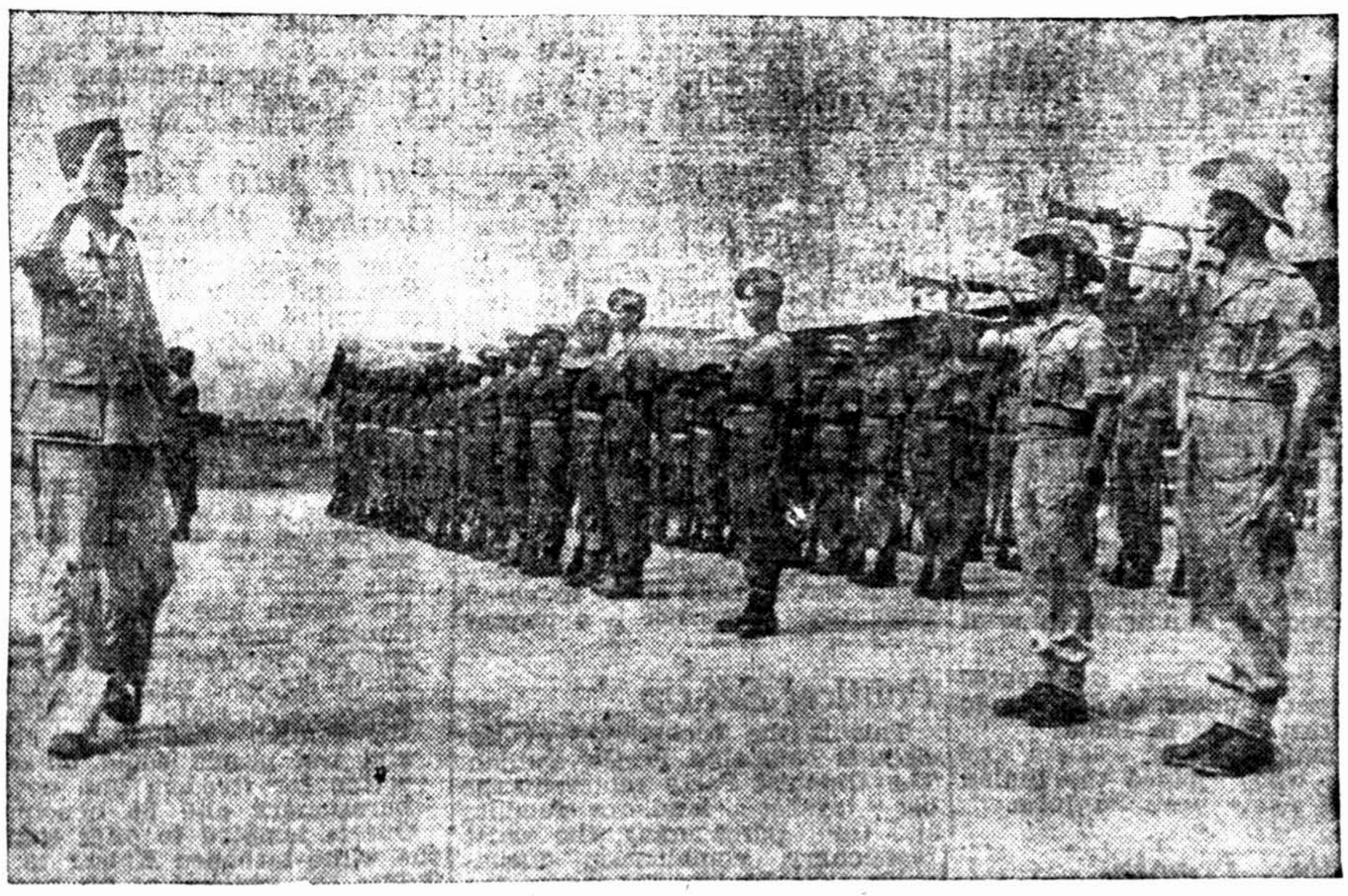
The Cambodians, who claim to be the direct descendants of the ancient Khmers, are highly artistic. The King of Cambodia still maintains at his capital in Pnom Penh a large ballet of trained dancing girls. It was the present king's grandfather who, replying to the shocked question of Queen Victoria during his visit to England whether it was true that he had 400 wives, said: "Madam, there are only 365 days in the year"

Having travelled extensively in the country I found it one of the most interesting and fascinating in all the world. The ruins of temples and the city at Angkor form a world's wonder The Temple of Angkor Wat is still in a wonderful state of preservation. At Hue, capital of Annam, mandarins and procession similar to those of Peking in the days of old are still to be seen. There is a great variety of incredibly magnificent mountain and river scenery. The native festivals and ceremonies are absorbing relics of the past, but are inclined to be rather drawn-out for the foreigner—some of them carry on for days and nights.

CHINESE INFLUENCE

China has no territorial demands to make on French Indo-China, but her government and her army have certainly encouraged the Annamese Nationalists. The Japanese have also fanned the flames. But the trouble to-day is chiefly due to shortage of Allied shipping. Had we and the Americans provided transport for a French military force to proceed there, it is unlikely that there would have been a rising. French Indo-China is not likely to develop into another Syria, but the French will have to adapt themselves by giving a much greater degree of self-government than in the past. Intrigue and trickery will not secure satisfactory results and happiness for the native races. French initiative and liberality can do so

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN INDO-CHINA



Gen. Leclerc the French Commander-in-Chief in the Far East inspects Indian troops in Saigon.

JAPAN'S WOMEN TO RAISE THEIR HEADS

(Continued from Page 23)

ed out by the Government's wartime programme to produce more soldiers and workers. But looking at the children in Japan today, one can see the urgent need for regulation of births

"What we need are fewer and better people—the same thing our industry needs, quality and not quantity.

The Baroness first became interested in the plight of the common man in Japan when she went with her husband into the coal regions after their marriage. Ishimoto was a young engineer in the coal regions, an area new to this young woman who had been reared in the Peeress' school and the traditions of feudal Japan

She attracted world-wide interest with her almost futile efforts to raise the family standards of Japan. During a trip to the United States she met Margaret Sanger and through America's champion of birth control obtained equipment and literature for distribution in Japan.

The Baroness operated a birth control clinic in Tokyo and with the aid of Kato's group, distributed literature and lectured in the capital of Japan. This ended abruptly when Kato was thrown in Jail, along with other labour party members, charged with being "camouflaged communists." The Baroness, herself, was imprisoned for two weeks and upon her release was ordered to cease all birth control and feminist activities.

Although she received 10,000 letters during the one year of operation of her clinic the Baroness was generally shunned by her own kind. The "Society" to which she had been born renounced her and even middle and lower class women felt she was stepping out of line.

"Now, however, more women are beginning to feel their freedom and they are not going to be content with being shot up at home. The younger girls have been working along side men in factories and businesses and they will expect to retain their rights and gain new advantages. The older women have learned during this war, that they can express themselves and be heard—they will want to continue this."

The Baroness gathered opinions of the average Japanese women during wartime as one of them. She moved her belongings frequently to escape bomb damage and she spent much of her time seeking food for her family.

"I saw their problems and shared them, and I was able to see how much the women have advanced—and I think, with help, they can go further. But they must have direction for a while because they have been under a yoke of oppression for so long."

Until she is able actively to resume her birth control work, the Baroness is preparing to join her husband in his labour party activities.

With all this work before her, the Baroness now spends her time as housewife and mother. She and Kato have a six-months old daughter.

"My friends in America will be surprised to hear about my baby—friends here think it is amusing that an advocate of birth control should have a family. They don't yet realise that birth control does not mean lack of family, but the regulation of family to suit the ability of a couple to provide for a child."

The Baroness had two sons during her marriage to the Baron. Both were graduated from the Imperial University and one is now in Sumatra with the Japanese forces. The other son died during the war.

Harmless

It was the Englishman's first visit north of the border, and as he waited on the station platform for a connection he whiled away the time asking the porte questions.

"I suppose you have a provost in this town?" he asked

"Aye," replied the porter.

"Does he have insignia like our mayors?"

"Does he have what?"

"Insignia. For instance, does he wear a chain?"

"A chain!" exclaimed the porter in astonishment, "Na, na he gangs aboot loose. But dinna be feared o' him; he's quite harmless.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"In the Punjab one sees more of the British Government than in the rest of India."
—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

★

HARROWING TALES OF TORTURE IN LAHORE FORT

★

INSIDE LAHORE BELSEN: POLITICAL PRISONERS BEATEN AND TORTURED.

Torture Of Political Detenu By Punjab C.I.D.
LAHORE FORT—'HELL ON EARTH'
—Headlines from papers for the last 2 weeks.

★

"Small boys and girls were hurt when Lahore police dispersed a students' procession on I.N.A. Day The picture shows the police using lathis."
—Captain to a recent news photograph.

★

Paradoxes Of Punjab

The 'Land of Five Rivers' is the land of a million enigmas, the most paradoxical province in India!

It was in the Punjab that some of the earliest revolutionaries—the Babar Akalis, the Ghadar Party men—were born.

It was in the Punjab that some of the most zealous supporters of the British—e.g. the late Mian Sir Fazli Husain, the late Mian Sir Mohd. Shafi, Malik Feroze Khan Noon, etc.—were born.

It was the Punjab that gave birth to dauntless revolutionary heroes like Bhagat Singh.

It is in the Punjab that imprisoned freedom fighters are tortured.

It was in the Punjab that the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre took place—the spark that ignited the great revolt led by Gandhiji in 1920!

It was in the Punjab, on the bank of the Ravi, that the flag of complete independence was first raised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1928.

The Punjab has contributed the largest number of soldiers to the British army in India.

The majority of soldiers and officers who joined the Indian National Army were Punjabis.

★

Breeding Loyalty

I know something about the Punjab. It is the province where the land is fertile and the peasants are virile. The Bengal Famine tragedy could never have occurred in the Punjab. The Punjabi peasants, before dying of starvation, would have raided the hoarders' granaries and looted them.

It is the province where peasants are comparatively prosperous and contented—too contented! Contented and ignorant!!

It is the province of peasant proprietors—or, rather, it WAS, till the British imperialism CREATED a class of rich and powerful landlords by granting large tracts of land to Government's favourites, as rewards for their acts of loyalty. (The grandsons of a soldier who saved a British General's life during the revolt of 1857 own several thousand acres, roll about in posh cars and salaam low at Jubernatorial darbars!) These are the men who, because of their power and position lead both the Unionist and the Muslim League parties in the Punjab.

Most of these are Muslims but they have their Hindu (mostly Jat) and Sikh counterparts, too, who own big tracts of land by the grace of the Sarkar and are, therefore, traditionally loyalist.

The pattern of society in the Punjab is still largely feudal. It is not so much your politics but the family and the clan to which you belong that determines your influence.

In Western Punjab the land is not so fertile and for decades the son peasants have been enlisting in the army—ANY army!—to substantiate their meagre income of their fathers. Thousands and thousands of families in the Punjab would starve if the monthly money order did not arrive from the front or the cantonment, wherever the 'jawaan' might happen to be! Hundreds of these soldiers have been rewarded not only with medals and sanads but with the more substantial "murabbas" (squares) of reclaimed land and have joined the class of loyalist land-holders The Subedar Major Sahib, when he retires to settle on Government-granted land, does not talk sedition!

★

Ags v. Non-Ags!

The great division of the Punjab is between the Agriculturists and the Non-Agriculturists. The Agriculturists have the land (it is inalienable), the Non-Agriculturists have education and (in the case of Sahukars) MONEY! The Money-Lender is the most hated institution in rural Punjab. The Sahukars could not acquire land, but they could charge compound interest and thus slowly suck the blood of the indebted peasant—till the Government passed legislation to control usury and to appease the peasant.

The peasants are mostly (but not all) Muslims, the educated Middle-Class is mostly Hindu, the Money-lenders are ALL Hindu (peculiar that the Pathan money lenders operate in Bombay but not nearer home in the Punjab!) And thus the stresses of economics, in the Punjab as elsewhere, are not unoften translated into terms of communalism and fanaticism. The Punjabi Hindu tends to suffer from an inferiority complex (which breeds revivalism and chauvinism of the Arya Samaj Type) while the Muslim suffers from a Superiority Complex and dreams of a Pakistan in which be can lord it over not only the Hindus but also the Muslim populations of the backward Frontier, Sind and Baluchistan.

The Punjabi peasant depends upon the Government for a lot of things—particularly the precious canal water! He is grateful to the "Sarkar" for clipping the claws of the Sahukar who has been replaced in most cases by Government-operated co-operative banks. No peasant can borrow money (as invariably he has to) and still afford to displease the village officials. There are no Civil Liberties Associations in remote Punjab villages to protect a peasant beaten up by a 'patwari' or 'Numberdar'! The Deputy Commissioner Sahib is the benevolent but terribly strict monarch while the Governor is a distant Deity.

★

Political Set-Up

This is the background of the election campaign in the Punjab. The Unionist Party represents the big loyalist landlords families and the Bureaucracy, the worst reactionary combination imaginable. The Muslim League in the Punjab represents the other landlord families (no less loyalist traditionally) plus the town-dwelling educated middle class which (in a virile province like the Punjab, both among Muslims and Hindus) produces fanatics and bullies as well as patriots and heroes. The Hindu Mahasabha represents the Hindu capitalists and some of the discontented (Inferiority Complex-ridden) educated youths. The Congress, frankly, is and has been for many years at its lowest ebb in the Punjab—torn by discussions and cliques, weakened by opportunism, led by lukewarm patriots and second-rate personalities.

Inevitably, because of its own inherent weaknesses, the Congress in the Punjab has leaned this way and that—depending upon the inclinations of the men on the top. Some of them frankly told the Mahasabha line, at least one flirted with (and later went over to) the Muslim League, while others have sought alliances with Ahrars, Khaksars, or any one who came along.

But the most shocking and utterly disgraceful would be an alliance between the Congress and the Unionists, for these are dyed-in-the-blue loyalists and toadies of imperialism. No patriot can have any truck with those who imprisoned thousands of Congressmen (including most Congress M.I.A.'s) without trial, who placed bans on the entry of distinguished Congress leaders, who shamelessly connived at the torture and persecution of political prisoners, who ordered lathi-charges on boys and girls.

More. If it is true that some of the top Punjabi Muslim Leaguers are reactionary ex-Unionists who separated from their old party for purely personal reasons, it is equally true that most of the Unionists are communalists and self-confessed upholders of Pakistan. To defeat the League with their help would be to invite the Devil's agents to punish one's errant brother

★

The Enemy Is .....

A Congress-Unionist alliance? Impossible! Unthinkable!! Unbelievable!!! Of course it would never materialize but evidence is not lacking that efforts HAVE been made to bring about this unholy consummation. In Simla at the time of the Leaders' Conference I personally saw Unionist agents hovering round Armsdelle trying to contact the Congress President. A prominent Society lady, (the wife of a Government official) who, through family connections, has an 'entree' in Congress circles, was openly canvassing for a meeting between the Congress leaders and the Unionists. A certain ex-Khilafatist, ex-Congressman, now a Unionist, was pleading for an interview with the Congress President, on the strength of "past services." And the way Premier Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana made a bee-hive for Maulana Azad and warmly shook hands with the Congress President, one could never have imagined the same hand had signed the orders for the arrest of innumerable Congressmen!

For the Unionists, of course, it would be very convenient to use the Congress to win the election and continue their infamous regime. It might also strike some Congressmen as 'realpolitic' to beat the Leaguers with the help of Unionists. "The enemy of my enemy....." etc etc. But the enemy is Imperialism and all its friends, associates and allies must be opposed by us.

★

Put It Into Your Hookah, Khizar!

And so one reads of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches in the Punjab with unmixed pleasure. How neatly he has pricked the bubble of Unionist pretensions, how well he described their infamous political role.

The Unionist Ministry, he said, merely mirrored the image of the British Government. All over India it was hard to find a parallel to this ministry. It was a matter of shame that this Ministry had suppressed the people and humiliated the Punjab youth when the country was involved in a life and death struggle with the British power. This state of affairs in the Punjab had to be ended and the people could do so by voting for freedom and not for bureaucracy and its henchmen.

One is tempted to offer that to the white-turbaned Khizar to put it into the 'chilum' of his hookah and smoke it!.....And to that Society lady, too, who worked so tirelessly on his behalf—to put it into her perfumed cigarette-holder!

★

It is gratifying that the Congress chose Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to tour the Punjab. He will clarify issues which have not been clarified by the Punjab Congress leaders. He will expose Unionist machinations and shake their stronghold to its foundations.

But above all, it will rouse the PEOPLE of the Punjab—the simple, naive, sturdy sons of the soil who till the land from Panipat to 'Pindi. So far they have been the dupes of imperialism, oppressed by the Bureaucracy, kept ignorant and servile. They have been used as cannon-fodder. They have been made to regard the petty Government officials as the very incarnations of God. Their valour has been used to defend the ramparts of imperialism, to fight imperialist wars, even to enslave other free people. Now through the Congress they will free themselves—from imperialism, from feudalism, from ignorance and poverty! Then the Punjab Peasant will answer the call given by his national poet, Iqbal, who wrote:—

Bata kiya teri zindagi ka hai raaz?
Hazaroon bares se hai too kheak baaz!
Isi khaak men dab gai teri aag
Sahar ki azaan hogai, ab to jaag!
Butaan-e-Shu-ub o quabaail ko tore
Rasum-e-kuhan ke salasil ko tore!

What is the secret of your existence—
You who have played so long in the dust?
In this same dust was buried the flame of your spirit.
The morning call has been given, Awake, Awake!
Break the idols of clannish feudalism
Break the fetters of worn-out traditionalism!

★

From "Chronicler's" Mail Bag

V. SAHAJANAND writes from Madras:-

I have read with pain and agony 'Price of Patriotism', written in your esteemed weekly of 18th inst., in The Last Page. The fact does not allow any argument ar hesitation. Being moved by the realities, I am trying to move my vernacular (Telugu) magazines to take up the cause and help our poor patriots.

The capitalists in Congress must form an organisation, with necessary funds to meet this righteous demand. There is a vigorous campaign going on everywhere to enrol lakhs of Congress members. If all these members give even one anna each, the poor can receive some help. Hence I request you to write an editorial appealing specially to the Congressmen and public, in general to show their gratitude to those who have been silently bearing the price of patriotism.

Further I appeal to you to allot some short space in your paper for calling forth contributions. The matter is very important It is a shame for Congressmen to see their comrades rot in poverty. Highly indebted to you for the lead."

"Chronicler" is merely a pen-pusher and leaves fund-raising to better, abler hands.

P. V. KRISHNAN writes from Lonavla:—

I write this certainly not to flatter you but to express my sincere admiration for the splendid way in which you have been handling the "Last Page" ever since its inception. I have been drinking deep at this perennial fountain of knowledge for the last so many years which has doubtless broadened my outlook on men and affairs.....

The "Last Page" is the best tonic I can recommend to those who are suffering from intellectual starvation. In India, books, papers and magazines are not within the easy reach of the average educated lower middle classes and thus intellectual starvation in this Slave Country is on a par with the physical starvation of the masses.

Your recent comments on communal riots, the A.I.C.C. Sessions, Congress Leaders and the Indonesian struggle against Dutch Imperialism—(which is being strongly backed up by British Imperialism)—have been both illuminating and thought-provoking.

Hats off to you "Chronicler" for your untiring efforts to serve India through the columns of the "Last Page."

You make us blush, brother!
—CHRONICLER.

★

'Digest As Judas

A friend of Last Page writes:

Do you expect Judas to assume the role of Judge? I mean the 'Readers' Digest.'

The 'Digest' has acquired an unenviable notoriety for its policy and propaganda of social 'reaction'. Several important American periodicals have long terminated their contracts with the 'Digest' not merely because its present editorial policy promotes reaction and combats progress but also because it started a regular racket of hiring writers and farming out their contributions to various periodicals free, gratis and for nothing and then 'digesting' them.

You remember probably Louis Bromfield's dark prophecy of food famine in the States. The author of 'A Night in Bombay' and Hollywood scenarist started a regular scare and the American people should already have followed the people of Bengal who died in the disreputable famine.

The 'Digest' has distinguished itself in Russia-baiting. Its unique, largest-in-the-world circulation combined with the fact that its feature-writing not connected with politics enable it to 'put across' cunningly subtle poison propaganda.

I don't think any decent American editor is so depraved or reduced to intellectual or mental bankruptcy as to be impresed or taken in by the diseased leg of British imperialist, Lintithgow-boosting Beverley Nichols. The 'Digest' would see itself damned first before it shows the decency of noticing Jog's "Judge Or Judas."

Humorous Skit

Booty And The Beast

By H. NAGASUBRAMANYAM.

It is tacitly assumed that dowry is wrong, quite wrong, cannot be otherwise. It deserves only one thing, censure.

Essays, learned articles, short stories, novels, even poems have been written to condemn it wholesale. According to the Chinese proverb 'Every man pisses a falling fence'; almost all think it their right and duty to send it to bleeding tatters. At least in principle. At least in talk, if not in practice! So that we have today a taken-for-granted belief that dowry is not merely not wrong but cannot be right. It is this latter aspect of it I take vehement objection to.

"Every bad thing can be a good one," is a paradox. Dowry, if you please is some such bad thing. Dowry, I hold, is something sacred. Everything sacred has much sense about it. It misses the eyes of those who do not look for it. So does dowry.

* * *

Dowry, be it understood, comes only as an accompaniment of the girl and not vice versa. If in stray cases, a boy should ask for more dowry to ignore a defect of the girl, you should only thank dowry. Once you give that amount asked for, it is all O. K. The boy has nothing to complain of. Nor has he pined under the darts of Venus; he was never burnt by her torch. It was the dowry that lighted his fires; the dowry that shot those arrows." Does not matter she is not good-looking Dowry will do the trick.

"For gold we love the impotent and old and heave and pant and kiss and cling for gold." She is in good cheer in her husband's home and that is all we require as her well-wisher. That is any day better than no suitor wooing your daughter simply because she has some superfluous defects—say a tilted nose or a projected chin. Why go so far? Let her have major defects. The fact remains: "Old woman's gold is not ugly."

If there were not dowry, some other thing has certainly to come in its place to fill the suggested gap Perhaps then you would take it easy.

A successful defence is an offence. So, it is but polite that I launch into that aspect of that question. We know how most people make money They exploit and rackrent other people. They make others go in rags, go without bread, if only it would fill their coffers. They amass wealth—it means misery to thousands of men and ten thousands of women. They are not just in doing so. One may choose to plead for them arguing that they will meet their deserts in their next life according to the law of Karma. That is a philosophy grand, not a policy commendable.

I ask why not give them a 1000th part of the hell they gave to others? Why not rackrent them? Why not sweat and strip them metaphorically? Why not bring home to them the truth that action and reaction are equal and opposite? How else are you to do it except by calling for a fabulous dowry? Ask and thou shall be given is a workable proposition here. If one's father happens to have a daughter not blessed on all sides, demand more of it. At every odd occasion, make him pay you in kind and money. But, I warn you, do not, never for once, illtreat the girl. It will in all probability prove to be a golden goose.'

*

You need the money. 'He' has it. He got it by unfair, often ignoble, means. You get it by fair, sanctioned-by-religion means. Maybe he is not open to light. Maybe he is not susceptible to learning things. The fact remains it is a practical lesson well-taught. If learnt, it is good for the society. If not, does'nt matter. Others may rub their eyes or try to be the father of all sons and no daughters!

But as every other thing, dowry cannot be defenced under ALL circumstances. If a man thinks, he is out to punish a parent for having been a father of a female child, let him beware. He, as an Indian, cannot afford to perpetuate a system that is uneconomic and unsound. He can ill afford to argue that he will be himself giving the dowry to his son-in-law.'

By all means sound the purse of your father-in-law. The tendency is but human, but fundamental. If desirable, serve as an outlet for his ill-horded wealth. If however an individual's pleasure means a family's pain, if your taking dowry means your father-in-law and his dearest and nearest going beggared for all practical purposes, it is but appealing to your good sense, your economic sense, your civic sense to desist from it Discourage the system for what all it is worth.

* * *

To argue that you require compensation to feed and clothe her for life, is silly in the extreme. No man with a bit of chivalry in his heart, and a bit of gray matter in his head can say that. You at best sacrifice some money for her sake. Look what she sacrifices. She gives up her home, fond associations, her dearest and nearest, her tastes, her talents, her conveniences and what not. All for YOUR sake. She gives you chastened and undivided love, unfailing and loving service. Do you think any amount of your money can hope to buy it? Not in India! Not for the present!!

Left to yourself, you will certainly do this way. Do then value a God's good child better than all the jingling dross around. Demand not a pie for taking her as your bride. If he offers and if you fear that will jeopardise his position, refuse it lovingly. Tell him: "She is herself a dowry. I do not consider that my dowry is that what people call a dowry but purity, and modesty and quiet desire." India does not want imbeciles as much as exploiters. She is out to break every practice that is to undermine the social structure and the practitioners as well.

Only on one point, dowry needs defence. If a man should pay for his veiled and open atrocities—and not mark me! for having been the father of a girl-there is not a better means. Nor will he be the worse for it. Society is likely to be better for it. Marriage in this case is only an excuse. It cannot be and should not be in all cases of marriage is to be something sane, sacred and sublime. Let it not be said of your marriage: "Mayhap it was a case of Booty and the Beast!"

"Blunt! What nonsense, Arthur. Your beard can't be harder than linoleum."

"Have you read 'The Last Days of Pompeii?"
"No! What did he die of?"

She: "What fascinates me about fishes is that they always look so fresh and clean."
Attendant: "So would you mum, if you spent as much time in the water as they do."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I'M AFRAID TONY'S GOING TO THE DOGS!
AW, HE'S TOO LAZY FOR THAT, THE DOGS WILL HAVE TO COME TO HIM!
GLADYS PARKER
5-9

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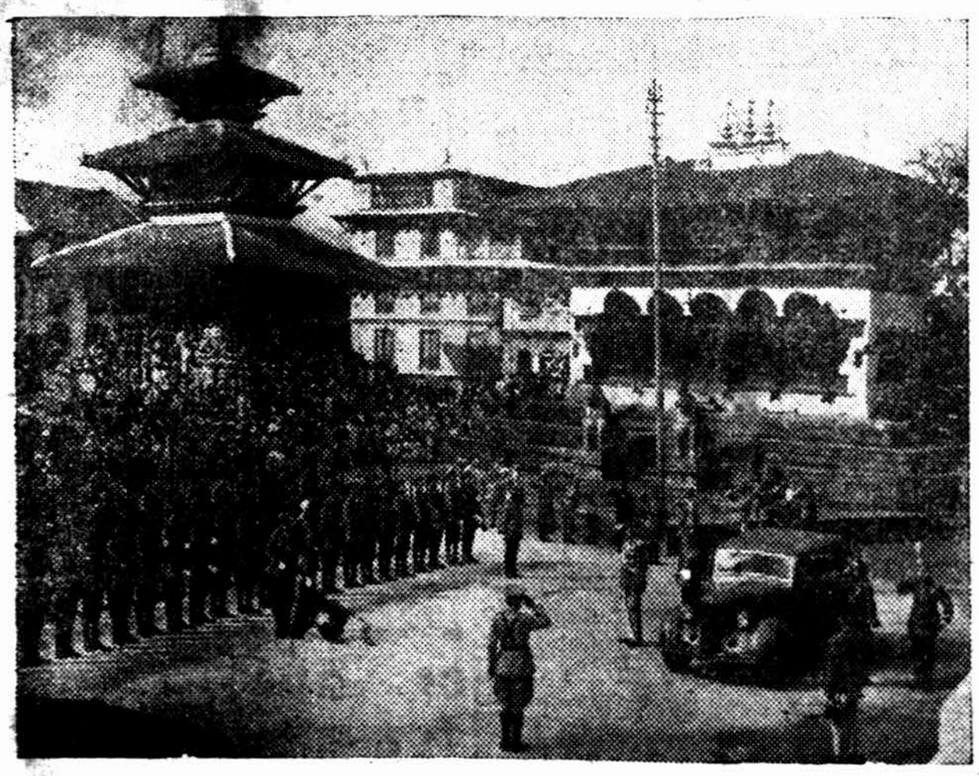
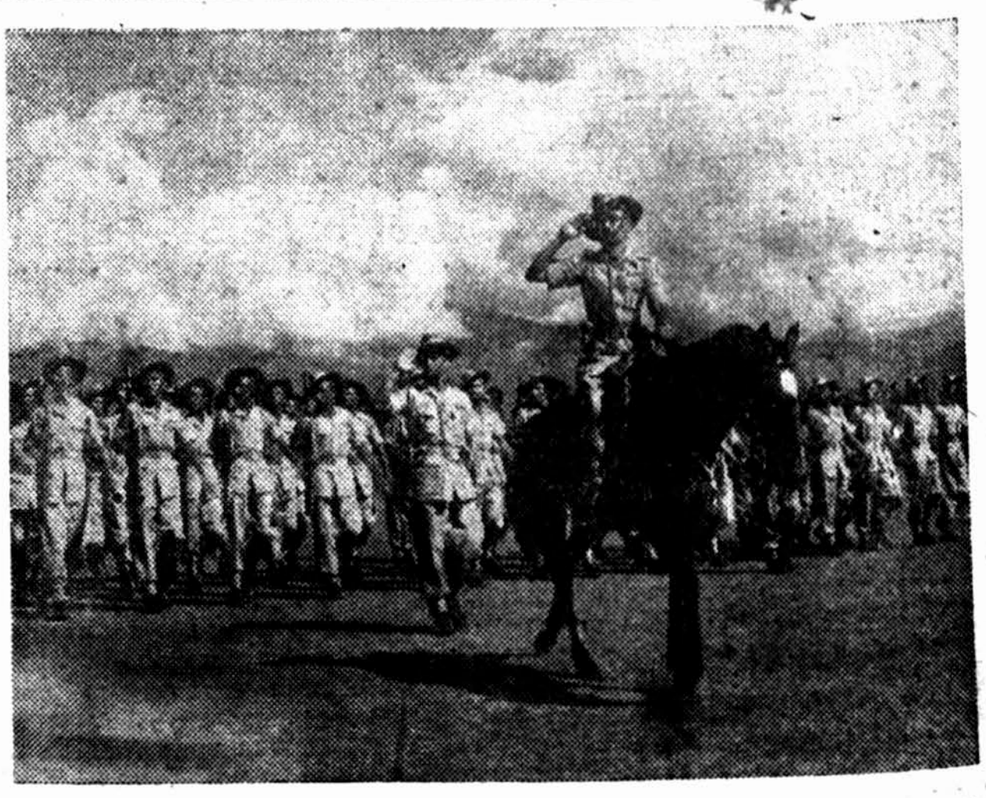


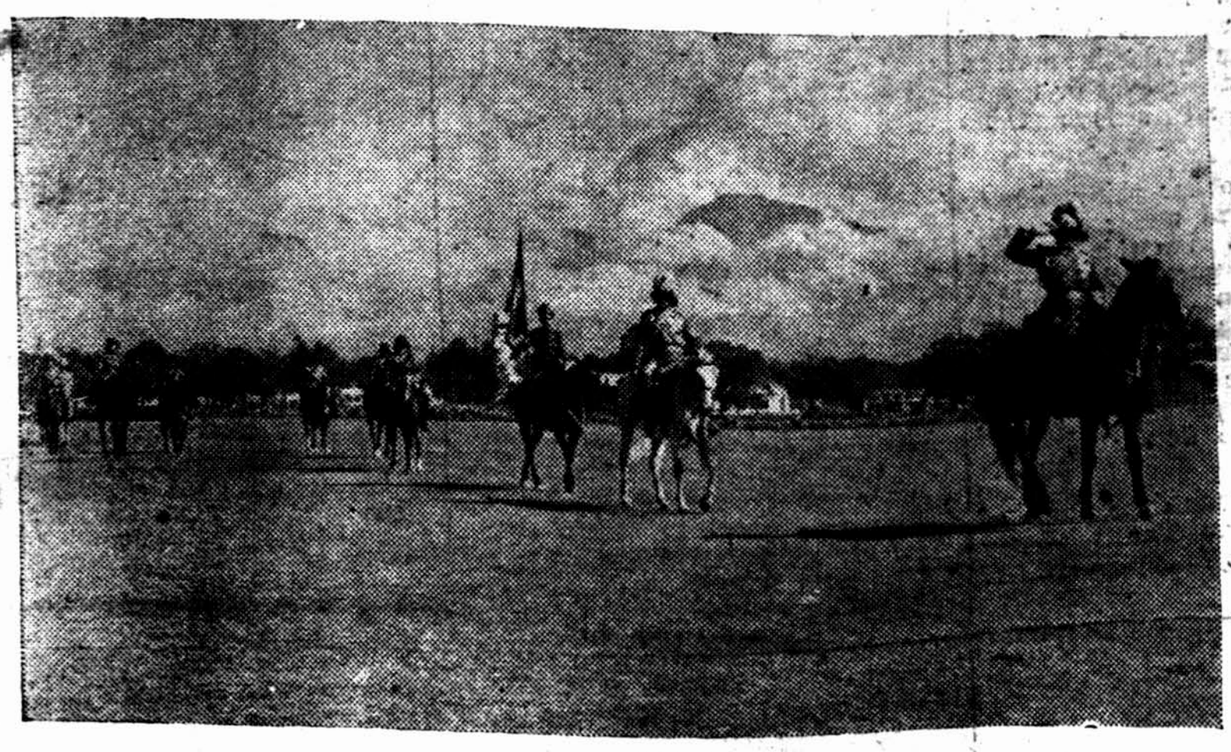
Nepalese Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Padma Shumshere Jungbahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., arrives at the King's Durbar on the occasion of the C.-in-C.'s decoration.



Part of the Nepalese Contingent which fought in Burma, marches past Gen. Auchinleck during the parade in his honour.

Gen. Auchinleck Goes To The Land Of Gurkhas

General Sir Claude Auchinleck Commander-in-Chief in India, paid his first visit to Nepal in October. While there he was decorated with the Most Refulgent Order of the Star of Nepal, First Class, and made an Honorary General of the Nepalese Forces, by the King of Nepal, Tribhubana Bir Vikram Sah.



Parade in Honour of Gen. Auchinleck's visit, the C.-in-C. Nepalese Forces Gen. Sir Padma, leads the parade of 25,000 men past the Saluting Base.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck and Maharajah Sir Joodha Shumshere Jungbahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck takes the salute at the March Past of 25,000 men, held in his honour.

Garden Party at the British Legation: (L. to R.) Sir Bahadur, the Prime Minister's son; the British Minister, Col. Falconer; the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Joodha; Gen. Auchinleck; Gen. Sir Mohan, Senior Commanding General, Nepalese Forces and Gen. Sir Padma, Commander-in-Chief, Nepalese Forces.

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